The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7194. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

GATHERING FOR THE STATE CONVENTION—RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP—CONFIDENCE OF THE TALBOT MEN—A LETTER FROM BUTLER—HE IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Oct. 6.—The gathering of delegates to the Republican Convention to be held here to-morrow is large to-night, as anticipated. The Bay State House, where are the head-quarters of the committees and the friends of the different candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, presents the customary night-before-the-convention scene of bustle and animation. The talk thus far has been pretty much all Talbot, his friends having been among the first to show themselves; but meetings of the friends of Loring and Sanford, Dawes and Rice, will be held later, and possibly a change may be noticed by and by. The Talbot men at this stage are set and determined, and will listen to no suggestion of overthrowing their candidate and compromising on a new man who can unite the scattered forces opposed to him. They are now shaving an estimate of the delegates by which they explain their conviction that Talbot will have 600 votes on the first ballot. An effort is now making by the Talbot men to bring out a movement for Loring for Lieutenant Governor, but as yet it does not work well.

The first notable event of the evening was a private meeting of the Butler men, at which a letter was read from the terrible Essex statesman, stating that he is not a candidate for Governor this year, and requesting his friends not to vote for him. The letter is a characteristic document. In it the General alludes gleefully to the terror of his enemies at the bare thought that he might be pressing his candidature, says he would certainly do that openly, if at all, and declares that owing to the disturbed condition of the South he must now devote his attention to his Congressional District, believing that in Congress at this critical period he can best serve his country. But here is the letter itself:

BOSTON, Oct. 6, 1874.

MY DEAR MR. MERRITT: I observe that you are a delegate to the State Convention at Worcester. I have also seen, in running over the list of delegates, a considerable number of my most valued friends, who have supported me in my candidature for Governor in years past. I also cannot fail to have observed the apparent fright of my enemies lest I should be again pressing my candidature, which I certainly should do openly, if I were to do it at all. Having entered into the canvass in my district for return to Congress, believing from the present disturbed state of the South all I owe of public duty can be better paid there than in any other station of public service, I have no different ambition. If you will make known to our friends this determination of mine, in such manner as you may deem expedient, you will add another to the many kindnesses you have shown me. I am, my dear Sir, your friend and servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

To C. C. MERRITT, Esq., Springfield, Mass.

You will notice that the General does not advise his friends how to vote after telling them not to vote for him. Loring's friends claim still that they will all go for their man, but this is a question. Simmons, the Collector this time, not "brother Sam," says he thinks the nomination will fall to Talbot, but he seems to be taking no active part in the fight.

In the crowd about the hotel lobbies, and surging in and out of the different head-quarters, the faces of many of the old liners shine out through the cloud of tobacco smoke enveloping the place. There is Harvey Jewell, there is Tinker, and a full delegation from the State House lobby, and there are a few who have a national reputation, prominent among whom is one John D. Sanborn.

The talk among the delegates and the politicians is not all of the Gubernatorial question. There is much heard about Congressmen, and one cannot but stumble against news. In Crocker's district, for instance, I learn that the returns of delegates to the coming convention indicate that Mr. Stevens, of Ware, is sure of a nomination. Of the 154 delegates, 123 have been so far chosen; of these, 88 are for Stevens, 17 for Stockbridge, 15 for Zelye, and 3 are unpledged. Mr. Stevens' friends claim more than 100 on the first ballot for their man. And then from Butler's district comes this information, that Willard P. Phillips has written a letter to Gen. Cogswell, stating that he will withdraw if he will; but you can depend upon it Cogswell will not. Phillips says privately that Butler will be nominated and elected.

THE SITUATION AT MIDNIGHT—TALBOT MEN MORE CONFIDENT—HIS NOMINATION PROBABLE—THE PROBABLE PLATFORM.

WORCESTER, Mass., Midnight, Oct. 6.—The situation is little changed. The Talbot men are firm and the Oppositionists have not organized on any special plan. At the meeting of the Rice men the question of pushing a ticket with Dawes for Governor, and Rice for Lieutenant Governor, was raised, but it met with no encouragement, and Mr. Rice refusing to allow his name to be used as a candidate for either position, the Rice movement may be said to be ended. There appears to be no other movement of note for either Dawes or Sanford. Loring's friends claim that he has a much stronger following than he has been credited with, and that he would show at least 300 ballots by himself; but their reason for so claiming is not given. The proposition to run him as Lieutenant Governor is talked of more freely than earlier in the evening, and it is not impossible that he himself may countenance it. The Talbot men claim now from 650 to 700 delegates out of the 1,127, a strong majority; and it being believed that he has a majority, the Opposition appears disgusted and not inclined to fight. The organization for the convention has been completed. Dr. Loring is to be made temporary Chairman and Mr. Dawes President. The Committee on Resolutions is headed by M. F. Dickenson, a young and rising Boston lawyer, partner of George N. Hillard, and who has been prominent in past seasons in anti-Butler circles. The probability is, unless the Resolution Committee should take the bit into their teeth, that the liquor question, the bone of contention, will be slighted in the platform, and no decided expression given on it. If this is done, we shall have a straight-out Prohibitory candidate on a meaningless platform. There will be planks on the Southern question, on the financial question, leaning toward specie payments, and something in a patronizing way on the labor question. If the movement for Loring for Lieutenant Governor does not succeed, the nomination will fall to either Macy, of Nantucket, Stickney, of Fall River, or Knight, of East Hampton. The remainder of the ticket will undoubtedly be made up of the present incumbents—Warner for Secretary of State; Adams, Treasurer; Endicott, Auditor, and Train for Attorney General. The convention is expected now to get through with its work early, and to be a tame affair. The reports from all over the State are that the party will have a heavy load to carry in the event of Talbot's nomination, and that the work in the Congressional districts will be tough. Neither Dawes nor Talbot are here to-night.

THE GOVERNORSHIP SETTLED—DAWES REFUSES TO BE A CANDIDATE—TALBOT IN A CLEAR MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 6, 1 A. M.—The battle of the candidates is nominally ended. The friends of Dawes utterly refuse to allow the use of his name, and Loring's friends are now satisfied that Talbot has a clear majority and is sure of the nomination. Loring is ready to take the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, if, by so doing, he can do the party service. But the prospects are that his friends will draw him quite out of the contest, and that the ticket will be Talbot and Macy. The first candidate of the pronounced prohibitionists, Milo Hildreth, has withdrawn, and his strength will be given to Knight. But Macy seems to be the coming man. Macy is a liberal prohibitionist.

CONNECTICUT.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6.—There is no particular political significance in the result of the town elections as far as heard from. In most of the towns the vote is very light. In Hartford the vote is nearly 2,000 less than it was at the town elections two years ago. The constitutional amendment giving towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants two representatives in the Legislature, is carried by a large majority. Several of the smaller towns vote against liquor license; most of the large towns vote for it.

RETURNS FROM 166 TOWNS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6.—Of the 166 towns in the State official returns have been received from 132. Of these fifty-two elect a clean Democratic ticket for Selectmen and Town Clerk, which officers comprise the Board of Registration of electors; fifty elect the clean Republican ticket, and thirty-two elect mixed tickets. On the constitutional amendment giving towns of 5,000 inhabitants two representatives in the Legislature, the vote in the above town is 27,786 yes, and 8,941 no. About one-half of the towns in the State voted on the License question, and nearly one-half of these voted against the license, thus securing practical prohibition, in about one-quarter of the towns in the State. The prohibition thus secured in these towns, having an expressed local public sentiment to sustain it, will be more effective, it is believed, than under a regular Prohibitory.

TENNESSEE.

JUDGE HOAK WITHDRAWS IN FAVOR OF BROWNLOW.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 6.—Specials to the Nashville papers state that Judge Hoak will to-morrow publish a card in the Knoxville *Press* and *Herald*, withdrawing from the Congressional contest in favor of Brownlow, and promising to stump the district for him. Levere is not yet announced. A special to the *Union* and *American*, states that in a discussion between Porter and Maynard, the candidate for Governor, at Sweetwater, East Tennessee, to-day, Porter accused Maynard of being in favor of civil rights, when he declared himself not in favor of the Civil Rights bill.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RATIFICATION MEETING OF THE INDEPENDENTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 6.—A very large meeting, composed of whites and blacks indiscriminately, is in session in the City Hall to-night, to ratify the nomination of Green and Delahant for Governor and Lieutenant Governor by the Independent Republicans. Judge Green opened the campaign in a speech which was received with great enthusiasm. Delany and other prominent Republicans also spoke.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT—THE RULES AMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to-day amended the rules heretofore promulgated, making, among others, the following changes and additions: The claimant in his prayer shall state distinctly the amount of the actual loss or damage for which he asks judgment, and the date from which he claims interest thereon. Parties having a common interest, growing out of the destruction of the same vessel or its cargo, may unite in one petition for the recovery of their respective claims, which may be heard together: but separate judgments shall be rendered in the case of each claimant. Testimony to be used in the court may be taken before any Commissioner empowered by the Circuit or District Courts of the United States, on a rule entered of the record in this court for that purpose, by either party in any pending case, provided twenty days' notice be given to the adverse party. But nothing herein shall prevent the taking of testimony before any other person with the leave of the court, nor prevent counsel from accepting a shorter notice than twenty days by agreement in writing. Claims supported by printed or written testimony shall be first heard in the order in which they stand on the docket, unless others are specially ordered by the court, and afterward those claims in support of which the claimants may desire to introduce oral testimony. The court will to-morrow adjourn for several weeks, giving time for the preparation of cases.

CORRECTION IN THE MINT REPORT.

An error occurred in the recent publication of the report of the Director of the Mint. The statement reads, "A bill authorizing the issue of a twelve-cent silver coin passed the Senate," &c. It should have read, "a twenty-cent silver coin." The people on the Pacific coast would fail to see any advantage in the issue of a twelve-cent silver coin to relieve them of the inconvenience of the "bit" system, while those east of the Rocky Mountains would not discover the connection between a twelve-cent coin and our decimal system of money.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Belknap will leave here on Monday next to attend the annual reunion of the Army of Tennessee at Springfield, Ill.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $15,221,792; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,905,000; coin, including $26,542,000 in coin certificates, $78,473,124; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $149,229.

TRANSFER OF MILITARY PRISONERS.

An order was issued from the War Department to-day directing the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, to transfer twenty-four military prisoners now confined in the Albany Penitentiary, to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. William H. Reeder has been detached from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

THE SWATARA AT HOBART TOWN.

A dispatch has been received at the Navy Department, which states that the United States steamer Swatara arrived at Hobart Town on the 1st of October. All well on board. The Swatara, it will be remembered, sailed from New-York some months ago with parties on board to observe the transit of Venus.

LOUISIANA.

DEMOCRATIC "EXPLANATORY" ADDRESS.

THE CONFERENCE AND THE COMPROMISE AGREEMENT.

The following comes from the general press agent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—The Democratic Conservative State Central Committee have appointed a committee of seven to form an address explanatory of the compromise agreement of the Conference Committees. The following is the address agreed upon:

The conservative people of Louisiana, in convention assembled at Baton Rouge, determined, with remarkable unanimity, to participate in this political campaign. It did not occur to them that in so doing they might, even by indirection, give any color of recognition to the usurpation. The Radical leaders and managers felt this spontaneous movement of the masses, and they were not slow in devising schemes in keeping with the artfully-contrived machinery of the Registration and Election laws, in order to frustrate the result. It became evident that a fair and honest registration and election was again out of the question. This matter was tested when application was made by the Conservatives for an equal representation on the Boards of Registration. This application was unhesitatingly rejected, but as a matter of grace the *de facto* Governor proposed that five names from each ward of New-Orleans and parish of the State should be submitted to him by the Conservatives, with the promise that if any of the persons indicated were suitable a nomination as Clerk of Registration would be tendered him, otherwise an outsider, giving what he considered proper guarantees, would be appointed. As this was a barren promise, a mere shift, the interview there ended. Not discouraged, however, at having to cope with such fearful odds, and with organized frauds staring them in the face, the Conservatives still adhered to their original purpose, determined to redouble their vigilance, to ferret out, expose, and defeat fraudulent machinations. In the meantime the feelings of the people had been running high. Taxation imposed by the usurping government amounting to confiscation had been and was being inexorably enforced. Police juries even in the recently overflowed districts had been criminally engaged in swelling up local taxes beyond a possibility of compliance on the part of owners of property. Peculations and corruptions were rife throughout the State. A standing army of Metropolitans organized to overawe the people, when not policing the City of New-Orleans, were occasionally invading the rural parishes with all the paraphernalia of war, to enforce, not the decrees of Court, but mere edicts and executive orders, and, to cap the climax, the usurpatory Government appeared constantly engaged in inciting hostilities between the blacks and whites for the nefarious purpose of reaping political advantage, and even at the expense of both races. The colored people had been craftily led to form themselves into secret societies properly known as Black Leagues. Arms had been and were being furnished to them, and they were incited to a feeling of race hostility, although in reality they had nothing to fear from the whites, whose feelings and interests prompted them, on the contrary, to cultivate mutual relations of amity. Under such untoward events it became a matter of prudence on the part of conservatives to organize White Leagues for their own protection, should necessity arise. That the citizen has the right to purchase and bear arms would seem to be an indisputable proposition; and yet the de facto Governor presumed to question this right. Nay, he boldly attempted to disarm the white people. The result was the 14th of September, 1874. That memorable day has convinced the colored people that they have nothing to fear from their white fellow-citizens. It has opened the eyes of the people of the Union to the impossibility of a war of races under our civilization. That day is an era in the history of the reconstruction of the Southern States. The President has reinstated in power the Kellogg Government, but in the light of these events the oft-repeated assertions that Louisiana had acquiesced in the usurpation are effectually disproved. The dispersion of the Metropolitan Brigade, the demoralization of the colored militia, (the only militia known in this State, and the collapse of the State Government at the touch of an outraged people, have taught the usurpers that misrule must have some limits. Hence, the Presidential proclamation was no sooner heralded than he managed to inaugurate conferences to adjust the troubles. A committee of conference selected by him, and a similar committee selected by Gov. McEnery and Lieut. Gov. Penn. After several days' labor, the conferences were brought to a stand by the refusal of the Republicans to procure their vacancies from among the five members of the Returning Board of Elections, with the understanding that two vacancies would be filled by Conservatives, while the third vacancy would be filled by a Republican. This was acceptable to all parties. Their counter proposition was that two vacancies would be allowed to the Conservatives, the Republicans returning three already on the board, so as to secure to themselves practical control of the board. The matter was then called to the attention of the State Central Committee, and by a resolution adopted by said committee a renewal of the conference was affected with a view of making the agreement, which was concluded. The negotiations were then practically carried on by the State Central Committees, representing the two political parties in the State. This responsibility was promptly assumed by said committees, as the regulations only affected questions with reference to conducting the political campaign. The question of the legality of the State Government remains untouched and uncompromised, and no question of principle has been discussed, waived, or concluded. This agreement as to details does not operate a withdrawal of the Louisiana case from the Congress of the United States. If not fully complied with by the other party it will only accumulate evidence of thr hopelessness of the efforts made by our people to have a fair and legal expression of the popular will. We have always professed to be, and we are, a law-abiding people. Our reputation at home and abroad, our material interests, our devotion to our State demand at our hands peace, order, and good government. The language and in the preamble of the argument was not meant to make us accept the imputation that we are in any sense responsible for the disorders in this State, and we formally protest against any such interpretation. We merely pledge ourselves to lend our aid and influence to preserve order, provided the agreement is in its spirit fairly executed in all respects. We cannot too earnestly urge upon the Conservative people to register and vote. United we advance against a divided and distracted enemy, under the guarantees secured, with the great interests at stake, with the same firmness, vigilance, and determination hitherto exhibited by our people. Every Louisianian should exercise and enforce his electoral privilege, to make good our oft-repeated declaration that the majority of the voters of this State are in favor of an honest, pure, and stable government of the State.

(Signed)

R. H. MARR, President.
ALBERT VOORHIES, Vice President.
E. G. DILL,
W. J. BUDDENDORF, } Secretaries.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CHARTER BILL—PARISH CONVENTION.

The following is sent by the general Press Agent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—The *Bulletin* expresses the opinion that the Governor will now sign the new City Charter bill which passed the last Legislature, giving the appointment of city officers to the Governor.

The Conservative Parish Convention to-day made the following nominations: For Mayor, C. J. Leeds; City Administrators—of Improvements, E. A. Burke; of Finance, Ed. Pilsbury; of Commerce, J. O. Landry; of Police, Dennis McCarthy; of Water Works, Leon Bertali; of Assessments, Leon Bonny; of Accounts, J. F. Brown; Civil Sheriff, Eugene Waggaman; Criminal Sheriff, Wm. Fagan; Coroners, Dr. A. Chastant and Dr. E. Debance. Nominations were also made for members of the State Legislature.

DUPLICATE REGISTRATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The following is from the general press agent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 6.—United States Commissioner Craig to-day sent A. F. Henderson before the United States Circuit Court for violating the Enforcement act by duplicate registration. Henderson admitted the charge, but disclaimed criminal intention. This is the first case that has been brought up during the present campaign.

THE SOUTHERN POLITICAL MURDERS.

SUMTER COUNTY, ALA., MURDERERS ON TRIAL IN MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 6.—Renfroe Bullock, P. A. Hillman, and Childs, charged with the murder of W. P. Billings in Sumter County, arrived here Sunday evening. Their trial is now in progress before Commissioner Gillette. Three negro witnesses were examined to-day. Their testimony was incoherent, and they contradicted themselves frequently.

MURDER BY KUKLUX IN TEXAS.

RYE BEACH, N. H., Oct. 6.—Hon. Calvin T. Garland, formerly United States District Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, Texas, and recently United States District Attorney, who is spending his vacation at this place, recived a letter yesterday from a friend in Wisconsin, bringing the intelligence of the reported murder of his brother, Charles William Garland, at Mineola, Texas, by the Ku-Klux of Wood County.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE IN SOUTH CAROLINA DENYING THE PERPETRATION OF ATROCITIES THERE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 6.—In a communication to the Attorney General of the United States, bearing date of Sept. 2, President Grant spoke of atrocities as existing here which showed a disregard for law, civil rights, and personal protection, that ought not to be tolerated in any civilized Government. The State Tax Union, which met in convention here on the 10th of September, appointed a committee consisting of one delegate from each county to inquire what atrocities have been committed and in what section, and they what class of persons. The committee has just made its report through Col. James H. Rion, President. It says: "We have failed to ascertain a single case in the state of nn injury, outrage, or wrong committed during the present year by a white man upon a negro, in the slightest degree attributable to race, color, or the previous condition of servitude of the negro, or upon any Republican on account of his political opinions."

TROUBLES IN ALABAMA.

DREADFUL OUTRAGES BY FEDERAL TROOPS IN SUMTER COUNTY—ALL THE MOST QUIET AND PEACEABLE CITIZENS ARRESTED—HARROWING DETAILS FROM A "PROMINENT AND RELIABLE CITIZEN."

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 6.—A letter to the *Advertiser* from one of the most prominent and reliable citizens of Sumter County says the United States Marshals are very actively engaged here. Martial law, in point of fact, exists in Sumter. Houses are entered by United States soldiers without form or ceremony. Private property is taken and carried off without leave or license, and private citizens against whom there is no shadow of a charge are arrested without warrant or process of law. A few nights ago the whole body of the Democratic and Conservative Convention was put under arrest until a Deputy United States Marshal saw proper to release them. On the next night a squad of Federal soldiers went into the country and entered a house. Not finding the owners at the house, they took into their possession guns and pistols belonging to different parties. At one of the houses, which was in charge of a negro man, who was sleeping in it, with his little son, they, in attempting to surround it, awoke the little boy, who became frightened and started to run, when he was shot at eight or nine times, but whether wounded or not is not known.

On the next night, Marshal Randolph, with soldiers and a detective, went to the house of one of the most quiet and respectable citizens, and surrounded it. When the owner got up in the morning he found that his premises were guarded all around. As soon as he was dressed he opened the door, and Randolph's soldiers and detective came in. The gentleman was ordered to cross his hands, so that he could be handcuffed. He demanded their authority for his arrest. The United States Deputy Marshal significantly tapped his musket and remarked, "This is my authority." In another case an old man, who had started early for the town, was met by a squad of soldiers and a United States Marshal, who told him he was out too early, arrested, and held him several hours. The Marshals appear surprised to find that there is no White League in the country.

THE WEATHER REPORTS.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the North-west and upper lakes, with cool, northerly winds and partly cloudy weather; north-westerly winds, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy and clearing weather prevail on the lower lakes; south-easterly winds, rising barometer, warmer and cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States; northeasterly winds, rising barometer, falling temperature, and cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee; southerly winds, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with light rain in Texas.

The rivers on Tuesday have risen at Jefferson City and Louisville, and fallen at Nashville, Pittsburg, Marietta, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri and the lower Ohio Valley, rising barometer, north-easterly and easterly winds, cooler and partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes, rising barometer, lower temperature, north-west to north-east winds, and clearing weather.

For the South Atlantic States, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, light north-east winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle States and New-England lower barometer, south-east and south winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and light rain.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	62°	49°	3:30 P. M.	68°	64°
6 A. M.	62°	51°	6 P. M.	60°	60°
9 A. M.	70°	59°	9 P. M.	53°	58°
12 M.	62°	61°	12 P. M.	50°	60°

Average temperature yesterday....57¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year....60⅞°

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

THE SEARCH FOR BISMARCK'S LETTERS TO COUNT VON ARNIM.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The residence of the son of Count Von Arnin was searched last evening by the police under the belief that the letters to his father from Prince Bismarck might be concealed there, but the documents were not found. The son of the Count is a Lieutenant in the Dragoon Guards.

CHARACTER OF THE PAPERS SOUGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—It is reported on authority that the documents detained by Count Von Arnim are State property, and the Courts decided that there were sufficient grounds for instituting proceedings against the Count. Negotiations for their restoration had been carried on for several months through Von Arnim's brother-in-law, and after repeated warnings a few of the papers were returned, but the chief portion were not given up. The documents contain Prince Bismarck's unqualified approval of Count Von Arnim's conduct while Ambassador at Paris up to the time the semi-official journals of Germany began to attack him as a leader of the reactionary and Ultramontane movement.

It is rumored that the Dowager Queen of Bavaria is about to embrace Catholicism.

RELEASE OF VON ARNIM REFUSED.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The petition of Count Von Arim's family for his releas has been refused.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION IN NORTHAMPTON—THE CONSERVATIVE CHOSEN.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The election for member of Parliament took place at Northampton to-day, with the following result:

Merewether, Conservative	2,171
Fowler, Liberal	1,836
Bradlaugh, Radical	1,766

RIOTOUS BRADLAUGHITES IN NORTHAMPTON.

LONDON, Oct. 7—4 A. M.—At Northampton, yesterday evening, after the declaration of the vote, a mob of Baadlaugh's supporters attacked with stones the hotel of Mr. Fowler, the Liberal candidate.

The police were unable to quell the disturbance, and the riot act was read, the military called out, and other assistance summoned. In the struggle which followed many persons were injured. At midnight the town was growing quiet.

STEAMERS ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 6.—Steamer Pennsylvania, Harris, from Philadelphia Sept. 26, for Liverpool, arrived to-day.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 6.—Steamer Sarmatian, from Quebec, for Liverpool, has arrived.

FRANCE.

A CONSERVATIVE GAIN IN THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Complete returns have been received from the elections for the Councils General. They show that 800 Conservatives and 500 Republicans were chosen. This is a Conservative gain of twenty. In 100 places there was no choice, and a second ballot will be required.

LATER RETURNS FROM THE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Returns from eighty departments show that 1,300 members of the Councils General have been elected, of whom 590 are Republicans, 550 Monarchists, and 130 avowed Bonapartists.

New elections will be required in thirty districts, of which twenty are expected to elect Republican candidates.

SPAIN.

APPARENT CONFIRMATION OF THE ATTACK ON DON CARLOS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A special dispatch from Santander to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that, the report of an attempt to assassinate Don Carlos, during a mutiny among the insurgents has been again brought to that city by a letter from Durango. The letter confirms the previous details of the occurrence to the effect that Don Carlos was shot by the mutineers and received a dangerous wound.

SYMPATHY OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—M. De Chandondy, the French Minister, has had a conference with Señor Sagasta, and explained to him that the sentiments of the French Government are opposed to the Carlists, and in full sympathy with the Spanish Government.

A bark laden with arms for the Carlists has been seized at Santander.

A Carlist band has been defeated at Campillo, with a loss of twenty-seven killed, seventy-seven wounded, and many prisoners.

DON CARLOS.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The *Union* (newspaper) prints dispatches stating that Don Carlos visited Yrasche on Saturday, and remarks that, as Yrasche is two days' journey from Durango, the report that he was seriously wounded in the latter town must be false.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

DECLINE IN WHEAT—NONE EXPECTED FROM EGYPT.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The *Mark Lane Express* has the following: The week closed with a considerable fall of rain, which has been long wanted to lessen the effects of the protracted drought. Wheat is still declining, though no carefully prepared statement has shown that the crop is much above the average as to quantity or quality. All advices from the Continent report a decline in prices. The arrivals at Odessa have been light and unsatisfactory. It seems that no wheat is expected from Egypt.

THE AMERICAN CONSULS.

THE SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENT CRITICISED—PAYMENT OF SALARIES BY OTHERS THAN THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A Bucharest letter in the *Allgemeine Gazette* criticises the American system of appointing Consuls whose salaries are defrayed from private sources. The writer says that in 1866 the Hungarian emigrants in New-York induced the Washington Government to appoint one of their number to a Consular office, they paying his salary, in order to avoid a charge on the United States Treasury, when the relations between the two countries justified no such outlay. The Hungarians caled this officer "Our Consul." But when Hungary and Austria became reconciled, this officer became superfluous, and the post will probably be abandoned.

The Jews of New-York obtained Mr. Peixoto's appointment, they paying his salary, and an article in a Jewish paper published in New-York representing him as the only protector of the persecuted Jews of Roumania has produced much irritation at Bucharest. The Roumanian Government claims to have done all that was possible to protect and improve the position of the Jews, and the success of its efforts is declared to be manifest in the cessation of the exodus of the Jews, and in their steady immigration to Roumania from Austria and Russia.

EGYPT.

CONDITION OF THE NILE—APPREHENSION OF INUNDATION DECREASING.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 6.—The latest official bulletin of the condition of the Nile says:

The news from the provinces is encouraging. The outflow from the irrigating basins of Upper Egypt caused the rise in the lower part of the river. But the water has reached its maximum. The banks are constantly watched. The damage to crops is inconsiderable.

At Cairo the only damage done was by the inundation of 2,000 acres of cotton lands. The banks of the river were still two metres above the surface of the water. A slight rupture near the old town of Cairo was repaired in two hours.

INDIA.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS STILL SUPPORTED AT THE GOVERNMENT RELIEF WORKS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.—Advices from the sections of the country where the famine prevailed state that 600,000 natives are yet supported by the Government relief works.

It is expected that the Government expenditures on account of the famine will cease on the 15th inst. These expenditures will be below the estimate.

Favorable rains continue.

BRAZIL.

PROBABLE VISIT OF DOM PEDRO TO THE UNITED STATES.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 6.—It is probable that the Emperor Dom Pedro will visit the United States of America next year.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

EXCITEMENT UNABATED AT BUENOS AYRES—STRANGERS QUITTING THE CITY.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 6.—Later advices from Buenos Ayres state there is the greatest excitement among all classes in consequence of the insurrection. Many persons are flying from the city. Every departing steamer carries away numerous families. All merchant steamers leaving the town are escorted to sea by the war ships of their respective Governments, as they fear molestation by the insurgent fleet.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

REPORT OF THE ENGLISH ACCOUNTANTS—THE DIVIDENDS JUSTIFIED BUT FOR THE GOULD DEFICIT.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The London accountants, who were sent to New-York to investigate the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, have made their report. They say that the earnings of the road were sufficient to justify the payment of the dividend on the preferred stock for two years ending September, 1873, but through the deficiencies which were discovered in the accounts of the Gould administration there was no sufficient balance applicable to the payment of the dividend on the common stock.

Capt. Tyler's report will be issued immediately.

CUBA.

INSURGENT OCCUPATION OF REMEDIOS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A letter from Havana, dated Sept. 30, says; "It is reported here that the insurgents entered the town of Remedios, and were in possession for twenty-four hours. We were five days without telegrams from New-York, dates of the 23d, 24th, and 25th arriving together Sunday."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire was discovered yesterday morning in the furniture ware-rooms of Meyer & Bros., Main street, Evansville, Ind., and has been burning all forenoon, but is now under control. The furniture in store is completely destroyed, and also a large stock of clothing in the same building. The loss is not known yet, but exceeds $50,000, and is insured for $51,000. The fire was the most destructive in this city for the past year. The stock of Myer & Co. was valued at from $45,000 to $50,000, and was insured for $23,000, as follows: The Home, of New-York, $2,500; the Queen, of Liverpool, $4,500; Phœnix, $3,000; Royal of London, and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, $5,000 each; the Hamburg and Bremen, and the Niagara of New-York, $1,500 each. Gorse's stock was insured for $9,500 as follows: In the Ætna and Phœnix, $2,500; Hartford, $4,500. The building was valued at $30,000; and insured for $25,000, as follows: In the Underwriters' Agency, North British, Mercantile Home, of Columbus, Ohio, and the Germania, of Cincinnati, for $2,500 each; Hartford Insurance Company, North America, and the Continental, of New-York, $5,000 each.

A fire at Paxton, Ill., on Monday, destroyed the stores of J. S. Loose, dry goods; Lane & Bigelow, groceries; Bergman & Sutton, boots and shoes, and Guthman Brothers, clothing, with most of the stock in each. The *Journal* office with its contents, and five small buildings were also destroyed. The total loss is $50,000; insurance, $38,000.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire at Peabody, Mass., destroyed $5,000 worth of property; fully insured.

An entire block of buildings at Ludington, Mich., were burned on Monday. The loss is $30,000.

CHICAGO FIRE INSURANCE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—To-day, in presence of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Gen. Shaler, of New-York, and a large number of insurance men and a great crowd of citizens, a number of experiments were made to test the capacity of the water-mains in case of an extensive fire. The result only proved what was known before, that in case of extraordinary demand for water some of the mains are not long enough. Gen. Shaler, for whose particular enlightenment the exhibition was given, declined to make any general statement of the result of his observations, but it is understood he will make them public on his arrival in New-York, for which City he left this evening.

THE YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS AT PENSACOLA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department this afternoon:

PENSACOLA NAVY-YARD, Oct. 6, 1874.

Lieut. Commander Kellogg, of the Ajax, died this forenoon. Paymaster McMahon and Robertson, ordinary seaman, are seriously ill. Lieut. Commander Barclay is convalescent. Miller, firemrn, died yesterday. All others are convalescent.

A. A. SEMMES, Captain.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 6.—In the United States District Court of Iowa to-day the Grand Jury found four bills of indictment against the President, Superintendent, and Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad for failing, and refusing to operate the Union Pacific Railroad from its eastern terminus at Council Bluffs for all purposes of communication of travel and transportation, so far as the Government and the public are concerned, as one continuous line.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONVENTION.

INTERESTING PAPERS ON LIMITS OF LEGISLATION AS TO DOCTRINE AND RITUAL—REMARKS OF THE SEVERAL SPEAKERS.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of America was well represented at Association Hall yesterday, and perfect unanimity pervaded the whole proceedings. Seldom has there been such a distinguished gathering within its walls. Some of the most prominent divines in the country occupied seats on the platform, and many clergymen and laymen of distinction were among the audience in the body of the hall. Several ladies were also present, and the total number of persons in attendance could not have been less than 500. Freedom of discussion was the chief characteristic of the meeting. From the opposition evinced to the meeting of the congress by certain of the Bishops of the Church who are asserted to have advanced views on Ritualism, it was supposed by many that the papers to be presented and the addresses to be made would bear strongly against ritualistic doctrines. It was not so, however. Indeed, most of the writers and speakers were urged the fullest liberty in the matter of church decorations, vestments, &c., so long as doctrinal matters were not touched. Rev. John Cotton Smith, the first writer, thought that the development of the civil or ecclesiastical organism should be free and unfettered, as far as may be, by statutory enactments or special legislation designed to accomplish special ends or meet a special emergency. He regarded special legislation in reference to doctrine or ritual with very great distrust, and as much more likely to impair than to advance the prosperity of the Church. Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, the second writer, considered that discipline and the manner of propagating the truth were in the absolute power of the living Church, and were absolutely committed to her discretion. The Church was bound, he said, to uphold the faith, and she must legislate in terms of unpitying sternness against any change of that faith. In the matter of ritual and discipline the church was the supreme authority, and it was in her hands to abolish the common and prescribed form of daily prayer, which stood only on her authority. Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Virginia, followed and argued that it was the duty of the Church to revise the articles of religion as often as may be found necessary. There was no authority in the Scriptures for wearing vestments. He would be ashamed to legislate about dress, but he had no objection to the surplice and black gown so long as the doctrine of the Lord's Supper was not subverted. Rev. B. S. Huntington, Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn, and Bishop Whipple followed with short addresses, after which the meeting adjourned until 7:30 in the evening.

PRELIMINARY SERVICES.

The initiatory services of the first Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country were held yesterday morning in Calvary Church, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street. The service of the Holy Communion was read by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, assisted by Bishop Hare, of Indiana, Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn, of New-York, Rev. Wm. R. Huntingdon, of Worcester, and Rev. Geo. D. Wildes, of this City. Before the administration of the sacrament Bishop Whipple delivered a brief and appropriate address to the communicants. He alluded to the custom by which Roman soldiers about to enter battle took an oath of allegiance to their country, and thought it was fit and proper that as they gathered about the table of the Lord they, too, should pledge their loyalty to their Sovereign. This was, he said, a day of love and sympathy when one charitable word was worth a thousand witty ones. When kneeling at the table of the Lord all harsh and bitter feelings should be cast away, and, above all, faith in God should never be lost, as in His good time He would hasten the coming of His kingdom.

THE REGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

At 2:30 o'clock the chair was taken by Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., of Massachusetts. Among the Bishops and other clergymen on the platform were the Bishop of Rhode Island, the Assistant Bishop of Virginia, the Missionary Bishop of Niobraro, the Bishop of Connecticut, the Bishop of Minnesota, Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., New-York; Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., New-York; Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., Massachusetts; Rev. W. R. Nicholson, New-Jersey; Rev. C. W. Andrews, Virginia; Rev. J. Cotton Smith, New-York; Rev. E. Harwood, D. D., and Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., New-York.

Rev. Dr. Vinton, at the conclusion of a fervent prayer for the success of the Church Congress, proceeded to remark that after what had been seen there that day he might be permitted to congratulate the Church of Christ on this happy initiation of this most interesting experiment—in fact, to his mind, one of the most interesting experiments conceivable. The measure had a tendency to unite and cement the members of the Church of Christ. The members of the Church Congress were men brought together to labor hand in hand to do the work of Christ with a zeal. By thus communing together they showed that they were in hearty sympathy with each other, and that they were also in sympathy with the heart of Christ. It tended to show that the heart of the Church was the very heart of Christ, and that while meeting together in body it was also necessary to commune together in spirit. On this fact the idea of the Congress was based. At its formation the platform had for its object the exchange of distinctive views, and for this reason all prejudices being set aside, all parties and all denominations within the church were invited to participate in the proceedings of the congress. In order to accomplish this grand result invitations were sent to members of other churches, exclusive of class or creed, to come forward and state their views so that they could be better understood, and commented upon irrespective of passion or prejudice. This was not a platform for the discussion of private matters or political matters, it was for the discussion of the truth contained in the Gospel, truth supported by the Church of Christ. Their grand work was to discuss and bring forth the truth in all its bearings. The opinions of all men would be here received without prejudice. Their great object was to make the heart of Christ powerful in the Church that all might be one in the great vital eternal truth. Having dwelt at some length on unity and its concurrent blessings, the reverend gentleman concluded by invoking the presence and power and benediction of the Great Master on the inauguration of this promising, wholesome, and holy experiment.

The Chairman then introduced Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., of this City, who read the following paper:

LIMIT OF LEGISLATION AS TO DOCTRINE AND RITUAL.

By Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Smith, having been introduced, said: I have been asked to read a paper before this Church Congress on the proper limits of legislation in regard to Doctrine and Ritual. As I am limited by the rule of this body to twenty minutes in the delivery of this paper, it becomes me to enter without further introduction upon the subject, and in the presentation of various points to be as brief and explicit as possible. I would say then, at the outset, that whatever limits there may be in this Church to legislation in regard to the doctrine or ritual, are self-imposed, except so far as the authority of the Scriptures are concerned. There is no other external authority which is binding upon the Church. The decrees of the Ecumenical Councils, before the separation of the Eastern and Western Churches are of very great value as testimony in regard to early Christian faith and worship, but are of no binding authority in any matter not expressly recognized—as in the case of the creeds—by this Church. Our relations to the Church of England, most intimate though they are, impose no obligations upon us, in regard either to doctrine or ritual, inconsistent with the most perfect independence on our part. The preface to our Prayer-book declares, indeed, that "this Church is very far from intending to de that from the Church of England in any essential point of doctrine, discipline, or worship," but it declares at the same time the independence of each church. Great as are our love and veneration for our Mother Church, and close as are the ties of interest and affection which bind us to the See of Canterbury, we must remember that our relations to the Anglican Communion and the Primate of All England can be such only as shall leave us perfectly free, so far as any Catholicity is concerned, to make new statements of doctrine, and to modify our ritual at our will. The only authority in our church which can rightly legislate in regard to doctrine and ritual is the General Convention. This body is accordingly unrestricted, except by the Holy Scriptures and the primitive creeds, which this church has declared may be proved from the Scriptures. The question, then, as to the limits of such legislation, resolves itself mainly into one of expediency. There is a philosophical principle underlying this discussion which we shall do well to consider. The supposed object of legislation on the points in question is, of course, the welfare and normal development of the Church. Looking at the matter philosophically, the question arises whether a progress rigidly limited and defined by legislative enactments framed to meet each emergency, or a free development, wrought out by its inherent forces and tendencies, with little, if any, legislative interference, is most conducive to the welfare and growth of the Church. One of the most profound philosophers of modern times, the celebrated Count De Moistre, in his work on *The Generative Principle in Political Constitutions*, has shown how vastly superior those unwritten constitutions are, which are the result of a long process of organic growth, to those which are bound up in written forms, and provided, in virtue of *à priori* considerations, to meet all the possible emergencies of the future. Edmund Burke has taken very much the same ground, in a magnificent passage in his "Letter on the French Revolution." These views in regard to political constitutions apply also to ecclesiastical constitutions. When the main principles of such a constitution are once established, either by prescription and more or less clearly-defined organic growth, or by written formulas largely elastic and capable of ready accommodation to the changes of time and circumstances, it is in accordance with the profoundest principles of nature and of social order that the development of the civil or ecclesiastical organism should be free and unfettered, as far as may be, by statutory enactments or special legislation, designed to accomplish special ends or meet a special emergency. This view is based upon the idea that the Church is an organism, and has in it a higher life than the mere aggregate life of its members. The Holy Spirit dwells in the Church and orders its development, and in the providence of God, there are conservative powers in exquisite harmony with its progressive tendencies, and it will be well if we suffer the marvelous structure to grow, without noise or shock of our ax or hammer, under the molding hand of its Divine Architect. From what has already been said it will be seen that I regard special legislation in reference to doctrine, or ritual with very great distrust, and as much more likely to impair than to advance the prosperity of the Church. I must now, however, consider the subject in a closer relation to certain great questions now before us. It is a peculiar distinction of the Church Congress that it allows the most unrestrained utterance of individual opinion. I shall avail myself of the privilege thus afforded me, recognizing no restraining influence but sincere love for all the brethren, and a solemn sense of responsibility to Almighty God. Special legislation in regard to doctrine and ritual is earnestly desired by many as a means of preserving the Church from dangerous errors. The errors in regard to which the greatest apprehension is at present entertained are those which threaten to obliterate the distinction in doctrine and ritual between our Church and the Church of Rome. No one can feel more deeply than I the absurdity, and possibly dangerous character of that movement in our Church which aims to introduce mediæval superstitions into the doctrinal system and the worship of the nineteenth century. But my position in regard to it is this: That any attempt to deal with it by special legislation is calculated to prevent that method of dealing with it and all other developments of error which the Church has already provided. That method, if rightly used, I believe to be abundantly sufficient. Whenever a candidate for the diaconate or priesthood applies for ordination he must have the concurrence of his examiners, of the Standing Committee of his diocese, and of his Bishop, and any one has the right, and is called upon to exercise it, of protest against his ordination on the ground of error in religion or viciousness in life. In the case of every one elected to the episcopate, he must have the confirmation of a majority of the Bishops and of the Standing Committees of the several dioceses, or a majority of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in General Convention. Here is action which is not provided to meet any special case. It is action just where action should be had, by all estates in the Church, on the part of men who have intrusted to them a general responsibility in reference to all cases which may arise. If there are in the Church errors which lie outside of the limits of its legitimate comprehensiveness, we have here a remedy applied under a solemn sense of personal responsibility, and to the use of which no reasonable exception can be taken. There is not merely a method provided to meet the difficulties now under consideration, but there are positive objections, of a very serious character, against attempting to do it by special legislation. One method of such legislation proposed is a declaration, by canon, or what is equivalent to canonical legislation, as to the doctrine of the church, and canonical provision as to certain details in the worship of the church. There is a most serious objection to this in the fact that it indirectly accomplishes what should be accomplished only directly by changes in the Articles of Religion defining doctrine, or the Rubrics regulating worship. The church has provided in her constitution the manner in which the Articles of Religion or the Rubrics shall be changed. It is by most deliberate action, involving all the dioceses and extending through a period of at least three years. This furnishes a strong protection to the Church against rash innovations. To ignore this protection and to give to canons passed by a mere majority in a single General Convention, the force of Articles of Religion or of Rubrics is manifestly a violation of the wise constitutional provisions of the Church. There is another very serious objection to canonical legislation in regard to doctrine or ritual, which we ought to consider. This objection grows out of the constitution of the General Convention. The objection which I am now considering does not apply to constitutional legislation in regard to doctrine or ritual, where the question involved passes before all the dioceses in the land, but to the canonical legislation of a single convention. The objection, I say, grows out of the constitution of the General Convention. It is only in a very imperfect degree a representative body. The Diocese of Florida, for instance with its Bishop and half a dozen clergy, has the same voice in a General Convention as the Diocese of New-York with its Bishop and three hundred clergy. The evident effect of this arrangement of the equality of dioceses is to throw the control into the hands of small dioceses remote from the centres of power and culture and numerical preponderance. It does very well so long as there is no attempt to touch doctrine or ritual by canonical legislation, but so soon as that is done you have questions of the most transcendent and permanent importance settled by a body which is only approximately and in a very imperfect degree representative of the church. There is also a very serious difficulty in regard to legislation on points of doctrine or ritual, whether canonical merely, or by means of changes in the Prayer-book according to constitutional provisions. This difficulty arises from the promise of conformity which the clergy are required to make before ordination. I do not mean to say that the fact that this promise of conformity is made in regard to an existing system of doctrine and ritual is a reason why no change in the system should be made, but I do say that it is a reason why no changes should be made, so far as legislative enactments are concerned, but with the greatest deliberation and with overwhelming unanimity. If there is any one mistake which we should avoid, it is that of the Church of England for so many years—requiring unfeigned assent to standards undergoing frequent and important changes. The evil of this has been felt by the Church of England, and the promise of conformity has accordingly been changed by the action both of Convocation and Parliament. The object of this change of the general character of our own promise of conformity is that those who come into the ministry of the Church may feel that the engagements into which they enter are of such a general character as not to be likely to fetter conscience. And what is still more important, and more closely connected with our present subject, is the desirableness that the clergy shall not be liable to apprehensions that they may find themselves bound to new provisions in regard to ritual and doctrine which they cannot conscientiously approve. This is an evil of very great magnitude, against which, if we would avoid some of the most serious difficulties of the mother church, it becomes us most sedulously to guard. There is another point which it seems to me of very great importance to consider, and that is the danger that legislation in regard to doctrine or ritual may impair the comprehensiveness of the Church. We are the only Christian body in regard to which it can be claimed for a moment that it is a truly comprehensive Church. The Church of Rome has become sectarian by the limitations of its recent dogmas, and the other Christian bodies around us proceed upon the principle of division where there are differences as to doctrine or ritual. Our Church stands in the position of recognizing very wide differences as legitimate, and as constituting no obstacles to communion and fellowship. This has been regarded as one of the crowning excellences of our Church. But special legislation in regard to doctrine or ritual under the influence of party feeling, or transient excitement, would be sure to rob the Church of its true comprehensiveness and reduce it more or less to the position of a sect. Before we undertake to contract the comprehensiveness of the Church by special legislation, we may well ask ourselves what such legislation means. If it means suppression of any excess or defect in doctrine or ritual, it means the exclusion from the church of such men as Kent, Keble, and Pusey on the one hand, and Ryle and the Venns and Simeon on the other. Can this be done without immense loss to the Church? I disown responsibility for the errors of others in the same household of faith with myself. I should not be less responsible for them if they were excluded from my household of faith but were still in the one vast Christian community, since I am fallible and even the standards of my Church are confessedly fallible. I am not disturbed that they are in the same communion and included in the generous comprehensiveness of the Church. I wish to present one other consideration, which to my mind, is of very great importance. Instead of restriction I think we need larger liberty. The idea is too generally entertained that the Bishops of the Church are responsible within their dioceses in regard to the doctrine and worship of the Church. There is undoubtedly such a responsibility, but it does not overshadow that of the Presbyters of the Church. And the great need in my opinion, is now to strengthen this feeling of the responsibility of the Presbyters of the Church in accordance with their ordination vows, so to present the doctrine and the ritual of the Church as in their view may be most conducive to the glory of God and the salvation of their fellow-men. I have thus, within the narrow limits assigned me, endeavored to present some considerations which should lead us to hesitate and seriously consider our position before endeavoring, by special legislation, to remedy any existing evils in the Church. Our action in this respect is more important, perhaps, than we imagine. There are vast numbers of leading men in Europe who are looking to our Church in this country as a Church not connected organically with the State, but free, and yet committed to the historical faith.

THE SAME SUBJECT CONTINUED.

By Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D.

Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson was next introduced, and said: The Church of God is a trustee for the Christian faith. She is not its author. She has received it from its author under His appointment, and deals with it solely as an administrator. This faith is also complete in itself. It is not a thing that grows or develops in her hands. An inspired apostle, an angel from heaven even, is not to be received, preaching any other than the old gospel, the faith once for all delivered to the saints. This principle of trusteeship, that the gospel is a deposit—that which is committed, O, Timothy, to thy trust—and that the Church is the recipient of this deposit excludes Romish development and the development of Protestant Liberalism equally. The Gospel is the everlasting Gospel—something from the hand of God, and, like all God's work, perfect, finished. But a faith is a matter of dogma. It is something which can be stated in precise proportions, and, moreover, those proportions are not conclusions of reason, but matters of authority. I do not say they are unreasonable, be it noted. On the other hand, they are profoundly reasonable. But they do not stand upon deductions from reasoning for their acceptance. They are statements made by one who knows, and on faith in Him, because he knows and is thoroughly believable. They are received when we say "I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of Heaven and Earth," for that is a proposition resting on authority, but the Church cannot be a witness to a dogma younger than herself. The existence of the Church, her liturgies, like her martyrs at the stake, bear testimony to the incarnation, life, death, resurrection, and ascension of the Lord. The truth is the same in all languages, but the method of making known the truth was left to the Church in every age. Discipline and the manner of propagating the truth are in the absolute power of the living Church, and are absolutely committed to her discretion. The Church is bound to uphold the faith; its members take oath to sustain it and she must legislate in terms of unpitying sternness against any change of faith. [Applause.] Hesitation is an injustice to her own existence, and no popular clamor of an ignorant or intelligent mob should make her withhold her defense of the citadel of divine truth. In the matter of ritual and discipline the Church is the supreme authority, and it is in her hands to abolish her common prescribed form of daily morning and evening prayer. It stands only on her authority and the authority that establishes can abolish. When the ritual teaches false doctrine, corrupts the Church or obscures its glory, then the Church for its own sake, and not at all for the ritual, should restrain such ritual, and relentlessly, if needs be, cast it out, no matter how reverential it is. If the Church find a certain ritual once harmless ever create in the lapse of time and change of circumstances a prejudice against her, she is bound to suppress, for a time, at least, such ritual or observance. I have said ritual is in the hands of the Church. If the faith be so, there also is the covering and outer expression of the faith; and I mean, in saying it is in the hands of the Church, that it is not in the hands of any one clergyman or congregation, nor even of any one Bishop or diocese. So long as doctrine may be taught by ritual—so long, indeed, as we know it is so taught, and as the sensible assertion is made that it is only valuable for doctrine's sake—I fail to see how a church which asserts it as her duty to guard the faith can free herself from responsibility regarding ritual or can relegate it to any individual authority.

If ritual be indeed only a matter of æsthetics, it belongs to the realm of personal taste, and there is no disputing about taste. One congregation may prefer, for instance, a Gothic church, another a Romanesque. It would be absurd to legislate on the form of church buildings. One clergyman may prefer to preach in a wine-glass pulpit, under a sounding-board. Another may choose a platform, or a reading-desk on the chancel steps. It is the same story that is told in all these places, and clergy and congregations are entitled to their preferences.

One may prefer to preach in a surplice, another in alb and chasuble, another in a black gown. As long as these are all matters of taste, and the same truth is taught everywhere and in each garb, there is no reason that I know of for legislation. I will go further, and say that if vested altars or plain, if surpliced choirs or quartets, if altar crosses and altar candles be but matters of taste in clergyman or congregation, I can see no ground for abridging the most extravagant individual liberty.

But how is it if these things become symbols of opposing doctrines? If preaching in the black gown means and teaches that there is no apostolic ministry; if preaching in alb and chasuble means and teaches that there is a priesthood daily offering Christ again for the sins of the living and the dead—what position does a church occupy which holds herself bound to guard carefully her teaching in words and articles, but abdicates all control of her teaching by dress, gesture, or ceremonial? Consider, also, that dress, gesture, or ceremonial are vastly more impressive teaching than anything you can formulate and put away among thirty-nine or any other number of articles. I should think we could not be far wrong in deciding that the limit of legislation in ritual was the limit of faith. The Church is bound to see that no false doctrine is taught either by sermon or ceremony. The obligation in each case is the same. It is only when ritual touches doctrine that the Church is bound to interfere. When doctrine is not touched the Church would be wise to allow free play for large differences of taste, so that all things be done decently and in order and for edification. Reverence, dignity, and beauty in Divine service are a churchly heritage. They come to us with all our other measures from the past. Whatever adds to these or aids the devotion of devout souls should be kindly cherished and indulged. But doctrine is the ark of God, and when under guise of reverence, beauty, or dignity the ark is touched, the Church is false to her position and a traitor to her Lord to deal otherwise than as responsible for all souls within her. I have dealt generally with this question. Whether our Church is to-day called to act it is not for me to say. Every man will have his own opinion. But hasty action is to be deprecated, and hasty action is not a temptation to our Church. We need not agitate ourselves, as many have done, with any fear of that sort. For my own part, I believe the want of the time is an authoritative, dogmatic faith. I have no sympathy with liberality, if liberality mean looseness or uncertainty in the faith delivered, and I believe our Church can follow no policy more suicidal than either from pulpit, by sermons, or from chancel by ritual, to allow, among the rest of the Babel voices of the time, her own speech to become a stammering mixture of the language of Jerusalem and Ashdod. There are contradictory and bewildered dialects enough in the land. The chief hold of the Church on the minds of thousands—her value to thousands for the country and the world—is that she tells, in chancel and in pulpit, in catechism, in sacrament and ritual, the same old, unchanging, and eternally changeless story.

Address of Rev. C. W. Andrews.

Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Virginia, read the next paper. He said it was an inquiry into the just limits of the law touching doctrine and ritual. The word limits concedes the extent which a church may go in her ritual. In reference to her ritual, the Protestant Episcopal Church had its authority not only by inheritance, but independently. It had the same power to-day as the old Church had, but her articles with their canons had proved insufficient to prevent errors in religion. When errors crept into the doctrine of the Church it became the business of the heads thereof to look into it, carefully examine it, and revise it. As the enemies of truth in the primitive Church became settled in their opinions and doctrines, so also the law-making power became settled in its views as to the course that should be pursued. What could be more truthful and expressive than the phrase, "God made the Word and the Word was with God, and the Word was God?" That was an indisputable portion of the doctrine of the Church. In the olden times they all knew that vestments, ceremonies, and forms were carried to a somewhat extravagant extent, but stepping down from that and examining our own condition in this respect at the present time, it would be found that our ritual was perfect. In the new ritual externals disappear, vestments disappear, and for two or three hundred years vestments were put aside, as the wearing of garments was influenced by the general tendency of society. He never knew one who was imbued with a thorough spirit of the world who was not carried away with the ritual art. [Applause.] This taste for ceremony and dress reminded him of the fact that there was a great tendency among certain parties to prove and show themselves children when they should be men. [Applause.] He quoted several authorities here, among them St. Paul, in opposition to an extravagance in ritualistic ceremony. Sound morals and true doctrine, a perfect and reasoning faith and an honest discharge of duty required no ritualistic embellishments. He drew a contrast between the civil and religious law, cited several cases of parties who strove to make innovations in the reading of the Thirty-nine Articles, and showed how the civil law had not dealt too harshly with parties accused of heresy. He drew a contrast between Paganism, Romanism, and Protestantism. As it was with Paganism, he said, so was Romanism, the voice of the learned became the will of the people. But that was an arbitrary method of proceeding. The Episcopal and Methodist Churches did not believe in inferiority. They contained men solicitous for the good and edification of the people. The Protestant Episcopal Church maintained at the present time one principle, the Puritans another, the Methodists their own peculiar idea; others believed in ragged clothes, and again there were others who were not happy except in hospitals and where somebody was very sick. [Applause and laughter.]

This concluded the reading of papers, and the Chairman said that speakers were next in order. He introduced Rev. B. S. Huntington as the first speaker.

Remarks by Rev. B. S. Huntington.

He had not, he said, expected to speak, but the subject having been opened, he would be glad if thirty years' service in the Church had given him a right to ask a few questions about Ritualism in the hearing of this body. He then imagined a gathering of the Disciples discussing this same question, and thought their decision would be something like this: "Our one paramount duty is to save souls by preaching the Gospel, and the obligation to preach to all living creatures is the same as an obligation to make the Gospel attractive." May not that be applied to us in this day? The obligation to preach to every creature excludes any legislation which would prevent any faithful minister from preaching the Gospel. This is a plain, common sense view of the subject, and in its light it may be asked, Has not our Church erred in its legislation? Suppose a young man presents himself for ordination. He is examined, and found suitable in character and education. But it appears that he has some conscientious scruples against some form or prayer of the church. Have we any right to say to such a one, "You cannot preach." The Church in such case has no right but to ordain him. Its duty is like a magistrate's, and it can no more refuse to ordain him than the magistrate can refuse to affix his seal to a document because he does not like its contents. He thought the day had come for some relaxation in Ritualism. "May" ought to be substituted for "shall," and then a barrier would be removed which now kept many outside of the Church. He longed for the day when all distinctions between High Church and Low Church would be thrown open, and hoped that the next century would begin on the broad level of Catholicism.

Remarks of Rev. Dr. Washburn.

The next speaker was Rev. Dr. Washburn, of New-York. He began to fear, he said, when he heard Dr. Thompson speak of the legislation of the Church, that too stringent measures might be adopted to restrict liberty of action. He did not believe, from the course of the proceedings so far, that the error, if any, would be on the side of freedom. He desired more general and larger liberty. He supposed that all were agreed on one point, that in æsthetical matters there should be freedom. It was impossible to legislate men into any definite line of action in that respect. When a complaint was made to Luther that some preacher wore a peculiar surplice, he replied, "Let him wear three if he will only preach Christ." But how were they to determine whether the forms used were merely outward matters or matters of doctrine? In past ages the innovations in doctrine had commenced with changes in forms and ceremonies. When they inquired, after all, into the meaning of the Ritualistic movement, they found that it came from causes in the system of the Church. These were great results which the Church was thus working out. If they believed that these things were from below, still let them go on until an historic result was reached. When the innovations began thirty-five years ago in the shape of the "Oxford movement," important issues and changes were to be worked out. It could never be said that the movement was not wanted. All these things meant that the truth to be attained, the truth that all churches for the past two and three hundred years had been seeking, was to be worked out. Only thorough and free thought and discussion would bring victory and true conclusions.

Address of Bishop Whipple.

The next speaker was Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, who was greeted with great applause by the audience. He wondered, he said, what would be the judgment of history in regard to the Church if only its constitution and decrees survived to remote generations. In such a case the reader of history would probably exclaim, "What a terrible race of men those American Bishops and clergymen must have been. They seem to have spent a great part of their time in legislating as to what preachers must do, and the balance in considering how they must be tried." [Laughter.] There was one fact, however, that all acknowledged. A definite faith must be preached—a faith in the atonement and mediation of the Son of God. The Bishop declared that with the fashionable dogma of this age, "It is no matter what a man believes, if he is only honest," he had no sympathy. Did it make no difference to a man lost on a prairie in a blinding snow-storm where he went to if he only believed he was in the right road? Did it make no difference to the mariner whether he saw a real harbor or only a pictured coast line? He submitted that the question on which they were most tempted to legislate was the modes and methods of expressing opinions or of doing Christ's work. The one great question was, how could the Gospel be carried to the thousands and tens of thousands who were going down to hell? In England, years ago, he had asked a distinguished preacher, who was far from being in sympathy with Ritualism, "How do you propose to prevent these things going on in the streets of London?" The friend replied, "Bishop, these are the only men who seem to feel nowadays that these poor people have souls to be saved." [Applause.] These questions were questions of differences about things which neither the Church nor God had defined. It was the duty of the clergy to administer the sacraments and preach, and not to define what God had not defined. One great overshadowing doctrine upon which they all agreed was that of the atonement. He meant that this was the only way of salvation for poor lost man. He acknowledged that there were many things which did perplex him, and have been perplexing him every day. Yet he could say in his own heart that the duty of a clergyman was to go to men and preach Christ, and if He was preached in any way it would be cause for rejoicing. The speaker wished to be pardoned in saying that the Church had too many canons in regard to what Bishops and clergymen might and might not do. It often happened in the far West that a minister preaching in the camp would find that the Rubric was in his way. Bishop Delancey once asked him in reference to a sermon which he (the speaker) preached in his diocese what he did with the rubric. His reply was, that, in his innocence, he had put it in his pocket. Bishop Delancey answered, "Well, to the loyal all things are loyal." He (Bishop Whipple) did not believe there was a diocese in the United States more loyal than every one of the Western dioceses. But a Bishop was bound to administer law. "There are 1,500 men," a preacher once said to him, "living like the sons of Anak in that forest up there. If I go to them and preach, beginning, 'Dearly beloved brethren,' will that be doing all things unto edifying?" His answer was, "Go and preach to them, and when you come back don't report what service you used." Some of his brethren have expressed fears about the future. He had no fears; he never was so hopeful as to-day. He felt that there was a spirit in all their hearts to be one in Jesus Christ. It did not require more legislation to work as Christian workers, and engage in a hand-to-hand fight for all of that which they hold from their blessed Master. In that way they would all be in unison.

The meeting was then adjourned to 7:30 P. M.

THE EVENING SESSION.

PAPERS AND ADDRESSES ON CLERICAL EDUCATION—A LETTER FROM PETER COOPER.

The evening session of the Congress was attended by an audience about equal in size to that in attendance in the afternoon. At about 7:30 that portion of the services which had been reproduced upon the programmes was read by the Chairman. Then Rev. Dr. Washburn said he had a motion to submit to the meeting. This week there was also being held a meeting of the English Church Congress in Brighton, England. Therefore a resolution had been drawn up, sending the greetings of the present meeting to the Congress being held in Brighton. The resolution, which he said would be sent to England that very evening, was:

Resolved, That the members of the American Church Congress send this day hearty greetings to their English brethren.

The Chairman put the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman then introduced the first essayist, Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D., of New-Haven, Conn., who read the following paper:

CLERICAL EDUCATION.

By Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D., Connecticut.

Clerical education is the topic for this evening's session. It is a matter of congratulation that at the first congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country this should have been selected as one of the few subjects of paramount interest to the Church and to the world. It is practical, too, beyond all expression. The clergy, indeed, are not the Church, but there can be no permanent organized church without a clergy. Their education, that which it behooves them to know and to be conversant with in these latter days—what they do know and are conversant with, in fact—concerns the Church from personages of the highest official rank down to the very humblest of the laity. Like priest, like people, like people like priest. Both are true. The clergyman's conception of his calling, and the Church's conception of the clergyman's calling—if we understand these, we shall gain at once tolerable insight into the condition and spiritual estate of a particular Church at any given time. Theological movements within our Church have given and are giving to this subject a fresh and even terrible significance. A reactionary ecclesiasticism has set in, and one of its first effects is seen, has been seen for some time past, in the type of clergymen it is producing, and in the conception of the Christian ministry it is trying to impress upon the mind of the Church. There are two hostile, mutually repelling ideas of the clerical training and education at work in the Church, and the triumph of either must tell absolutely upon its destiny in this country. The old-fashioned clergyman is becoming rare—the good, kindly, unambitious, simple-minded friend and neighbor, the oracle of the village, the pride of the country town, is disappearing before other types created by the power of new influences at work in the Church, from the heart to the extremities. I consider only one phase of the subject. I wish to draw the contrast between the two ideas or types. I wish to do this, too, without going into any professional details. For I will not discuss the merits of rival seminaries of theological learning. Let us understand what these are. The one may be called the medieval, traditional, functional idea, and the other the reformed, Protestant, modern idea. The former places before the candidate for orders, or the clergyman, a certain, completed, traditional theology, (not creed, but theology,) in which it instructs him. It is presented to him having the prestige of high and solemn sanctions. He is told that it is what the Church receives, holds, and teaches, and it is his business to learn all this, so that he may teach just what he has been taught. He is expected to be a mouthpiece of the accredited tradition, and to state doctrine as the accredited masters have stated it. The supreme thing for him to know upon any given topic is what other people in other times and places have said or thought of it. The truth lies in the *consensus*, in the voices and votes of the majority. The mental attitude is, of course, one of mere receptivity. The reasoning powers are limited to the defense of what others have said. He is the pledged advocate of what his teachers have told him. He is not an inquirer, but a learner; not a thinker, but a neophyte. He receives, he submits, he repeats. This spirit pervades every branch of theological and ecclesiastical training. It aims at producing a mere ecclesiastic and priest who knows nothing apart from, beyond, or outside of what may be called the routine of his profession. He is converted into a member of a caste or order apart from the life of the world knowing nothing of what men at large are doing or thinking—nothing of the spirit which is moving and shaping society. Between him and the world there is a great gulf. When the Church or the faith is attacked he has no answer beyond this: "The Church, which cannot err, says this or that, and if you deny what she says you are a heretic, and your damnation is certain." Free inquiry strikes him dumb with terror and amazement. Men trained in this way, with their understanding cramped, with their minds under lock and key, often display many virtues, much heroism, and great mercy toward those for whom they minister. But human nature is often perverse in its ways, and it demands of these men what they have not. They are inevitably and hopelessly feeble in every country where the people are receiving education, and where modern civilization has created a body of thinkers and intellectual workers outside of the clerical order. They are weak with the educated in every Roman Catholic country: they are weak in England; they are weak in our own Church and country—so weak that they are bringing the clerical order into a certain disrepute. The smooth, bland, long-coated individual urging the confessional, the elevation of the Host, and a quasi miraculous operation at the altar, upon the ground of Catholic tradition, usage, and belief, knowing and caring nothing in the meanwhile about the myriads of people who are learning their lessons from teachers that are beyond the circumference of his ideas, cuts but a sorry figure. When surrounded by an admiring flock he seems wise and competent, but the moment he faces the noisy world with its demands upon his mind, he is dumb. He despairs, and thinks that the generation is given up to godlessness and impiety. He thinks this simply because the world will not receive him and others like him. This is the type of men nevertheless, strange as it may seem, which a reactionary ecclesiasticism is seeking to form and create as pastors and Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church—not preachers, but priests, with their miracle-working power; not pastors, but functionaries with certain magical words; not theologians, and scholars, but the mere repositories of the men who once were theologians. The task seems desperate, yet the endeavor is attended with more success than could have been foreseen. In so far as it is successful, however, it means disaster, and a revolution subversive of the Church as protestant and reformed. Let us then consider the reformed Protestant and modern idea of clerical education. This, first of all, seeks not simply to instruct and fill the mind, but to educate it, to bring and to lead it out, to develop it. The distinction and contrast here are radical. Authority for the faith as founded in the will and word of God is claimed, but it does not claim authority for the theories of theologians respecting the contents of the faith. It calls no man master. It does homage to all great names, but it submits to none. It insists upon the witness of the Church as such, but it places in the hands of the candidate the sacred Scriptures, the history of the Church, primitive and other theological literature and great text books, and he is urged to make the best use of them of which he is capable. I will not refer to the details of his technical, professional training. I beg leave to say in passing that there is no reason why every candidate for orders should not be required peremptorily to study the Hebrew Scriptures, the Greek Testament, and to know enough of ecclesiastical Greek and Latin to enable him to read the fathers and the school men. I am always and utterly the enemy of any theory of clerical education which omits the study of these languages. That the education in all these particulars, in the Scriptures, in Church history, in the science of interpretation, in the history of Christian doctrine, and in theology and liturgies, should be thorough, always thorough, requires no discussion, no pleading here. We can pass therefore to another phase of our subject which will illustrate more fully perhaps the true Protestant, reformed and modern, theory of clerical training. It is something never to be lost sight of; we mean the kind of training which creates the modern clergyman with the pressure of modern exigencies upon him. It is not necessary that every clergyman should be a person of learning; nor can all be philosophers, good preachers, and skilled interpreters of Scripture. Yet in our country the stupidly ignorant clergyman must go to the wall. The ordeal to which the ministers of religion as a class are subjected in this country is severe and hard beyond all precedent. We aim, therefore, at a type of intelligence, thoughtfulness, and moral power which, though seen only in some, may in some measure be reflected in all. While, then, the modern theory or idea of clerical education may cause the clergyman to magnify his office as an ambassador of Jesus Christ, it does not propose to make him a mere official among men, but a man among men; a man with the sympathies and tastes of his own time. He is expected to know what men who are not clergymen are knowing; to understand, too, the relation of his own time to the Christian religion; to know its philosophy and spirit. He must know history, literature, and the grounds at least of the current scientific position. You would not dream of requiring him to be an expert in all sciences, but you would look for such a general knowledge of the situation that when he speaks or writes as a Christian, he shall make neither himself nor the cause he advocates appear absurd. The manly element is sorely needed, the strength of intellect to perceive and know how to present and rightly to divide the word of truth. Robust sense and not sentimental sweetnesses are now in order. Men of the world listen to every preacher whose intelligence and moral honesty they respect. Whether for weal or for woe, it is nevertheless true that the people have an immense respect for brains; and certainly the more the clergy are trained to meet the manly intelligence and sense of the country, the more assured is the present, as well as the future of Christianity in the country. I am not pleading for or against any special theory of the constitution of the Christian ministry. I am pleading for the modern, reformed theory or idea of the training, intellectual and moral, which brings the clergy into that relation with the world which is good for the world and good for them. I am pleading against a mere caste feeling that creates a womanish petulance over against error, and helplessly feeble defenders of the faith. The country is advancing in intelligence. Professional men and working men, women of a superior class, all kinds of persons, in fact, are reading abstract disquisitions upon the origin and foundation of things, men's minds are in much confusion, the depths are broken up, and the clergy must meet the situation with prompt intelligence and with generous consideration for honest doubts, and not shelter themselves behind the authority, real or supposed, upon which their commission rests. Our Church began well in this. In the year 1804 the House of Bishops issued "a course of ecclesiastical studies" for the guidance of candidates, which was printed in the journals of the General Conventions down to the year 1865 inclusive. This project of a course of study was as good and as complete as could be devised under the circumstances. It was before the days of theological seminaries in this country. Great books, which will always be great, were recommended, and others were also recommended which have ceased to be of any practical value. The design was to lay a good, solid foundation in doctrinal theology and in the knowledge of all the branches of the ecclesiastical profession. The student was referred also to all the modern English writers who had made the best defense of the Christain religion against the forms of unbelief then current. Neither in England nor in this country was their any knowledge of the revolutionary process in sacred philological criticism then going on in Germany. Nor in science had the doctrine of evolution been broached, I think, by any one. Lamarck's work on invertebrated animals was not published until 1815. The unbelief then extant was the skeptical and deistical unbelief of the last century, Voltaire and Hume were read much in this country at that time. Such as the unbelief was, however, the Bishops, acting under a resolution of the General Convention, sought to give to the candidates for orders the best weapons which the progress of the warfare had produced. They were recommended to read Grotius and Jenkins, and Paley and Stillingfleet and Butler; and the Bishops added this significant sentence: "It would be best, if circumstances permit, that he should read what the Deists themselves have written." There is something in this very wholesome. There is a certain sturdy, unconscious strength of faith in the truth and faith in the candidates. When I was a student in the General Seminary, a Professor who had occasion to refer my class to certain historical authorities, said: "Gentlemen, if you have had the misfortune to read Gibbon, you will find a notice of our subject, to which I direct your attention; but if you have not read him, I do not advise you to consult him now." This illustrates admirably well the difference between the old constitutional churchman of our earlier age and the reactionary ecclesiasticism. The Bishops in 1804 advised the students to read the Deists; a Professor in the second generation later, refers to Gibbon with the remark to his class, "if you have had the misfortune to read him." The old course, inadequate as it has become, has the true manly Protestant tone and air. You feel that you are in a free atmosphere. I do not know what will be put in the place of the "old course," which had a certain venerable aspect in the later journals; but here I do honor and homage to that generation of Churchmen. They knew their time and country, and they hoped that this Church, with her clergy and people would continue to know both. They suggested the best possible course under their limitations, and they hoped to see the clergy strong in a catholic faith, in a simple piety, with simple church usages, and in sympathy with every intellectual and moral movement for the good of men. It was the aspiration and the hope of a generation of men who built wisely. And what course shall the Church now take? Shall she look forward, carrying with her all that is changeless in the faith which the past has transmitted—look forward, I ask, with hope, with a bright, broad intelligence, loving the sunshine and the pure, free air, or shall she bury herself in the past, and find her gods in the lost beliefs and usages which the nascent, new-born power that we term modern civilization, cast off in the sixteenth century?

PAPER BY REV. SAMUEL BUELL, D. D., ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

Rev. Samuel Buel, D. D., of New-York, was the next writer. He said the subject announced was that of clerical training or instruction in the Christian doctrine. Doctrine and life were intimately connected. It was by the doctrine of Christ, and concerning Christ, that men are to receive life and be brought to Christ Himself. It has been said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life." His doctrine was His own radiation of Himself, and those rays of truth that proceeded from Him, and those who felt their power were receiving spiritual life. The doctrine came direct from Him; it was the projection of Christ Himself, the incarnate Son upon the world, so that darkness may be dispelled. The members of the Church in modern times were familiar with the great councils that had set forth the doctrine of faith in opposition to the Jews and heretics, wherein the foundations of the Scriptures were clearly apprehended, and set forth as apprehended. In reference to this logical instruction he should say that it was necessary for aspirants to the sacred order of the ministry to be stern in their study of the Scriptures, to become thoroughly and intimately acquainted with them, to discover what they teach, and not what they wish them to teach, but what they ought to teach, and bringing to them the light of philosophy to help them to reason on and to understand the divine revelation—the divine and human life of the incarnate Son. In the work of redemption He has united all things in heaven and on earth. He was transcendently one in the universe, that is one because in His normal condition He united with, and allied Himself to, humanity. To understand precisely what it is which is revealed concerning Christ, that has relation to the humanity which he had redeemed, it is necessary that the clerical education should be more efficiently conducted than it had been. You want, he said, men up to the level of the day. The most important thing was thought and research; there should be something more than the actual passing study of Divine revelation. It was the duty of the Professor to open up the Scriptures and teach young aspirants to the ministry, that they should do more than read; they should think and open up the Scriptures for themselves. The professors should put them in possession of all the sense of the inspired volume as the first and most indispensable work of theological education. They should be taught to delve deep in them, and by deep inquiry to learn for themselves what they actually teach as well as to be taught what the Scriptures actually teach. They should go to the very foundations of revealed truth, and thereby receive a thoroughly theological instruction. Next to this, pupils should not be alone confined to this species of education, but they should be led on into a variety of ingenious speculations whereby they may get an insight into the world, so as to render practicable the course of theology which they have gone through. A student should be so taught as to be able to handle the tools for himself and know how to work. This being, then, the case when the period of his ordination comes around he will learn to become experienced in the time to come. When he goes into the world, when he is trained to know what he knows and what he don't know, when he has a good knowledge of the original Greek and Hebrew, an acquaintance with the ancient authors, then he goes into the world with a clear head, and he will have no reason to be remarked as one who has disgraced the Church by his ignorance. [Applause.] In this respect, when a man has had a systematic and thorough training, when his mind is trained logically, he will go on unhesitatingly, step by step, through the world, because the path which he was treading, the goal at which he aimed would be always before his perception, and there would be no danger of his slipping. He would then have the power to train his fellow-men to teach the unity of Christ, to teach them that Christ is life, which is the light of the world.

Remarks of Bishop Clarke.

The first speaker after the reading of the essays was Right Rev. Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, who spoke substantially as follows:

We are not supposed to have as great freedom of speech in ecclesiastical matters in this as in the mother country. But this is the platform for free speech, and I shall take the liberty of speaking as I think, although I may say some disagreeable things. In my opinion our great difficulty in the education of our ministers is that there are so many theological seminaries. To educate the 340 candidates for the Protestant Episcopal ministry there are some ten or twelve seminaries. Some of them have very few students, some have a handful, but no one has a number suitable to give the right character to such an institution. The vast extent of our territory and the wish to anticipate other denominations in the founding of schools in particular localities is the excuse for this. But just think how much it costs to educate our candidates when there are but ten or twenty in an institution. One man may as well teach fifty as five. Then think of the loss of clerical force when there is one clergyman to a dozen students. Think, too, of the loss of competition when there are six, eight, or ten men in a class, and add to this the depressing influence upon the instructor himself of so small a number of students. One thing, and one only, can be said on the other side, that the fewness of the students compared to the number of pupils brings scholar and teacher into personal contact. In one respect these small institutions detract from the genius of our Church, they are mostly of a party character, having been founded to educate high churchmen or low churchmen. But it was well and eloquently said this afternoon that ours is the only really Catholic Church in Christendom, and with these parties among us it is a wonder that with such a cast-iron ritual we have been able to keep many men within the Church. And it is a blessed fact that, upon the principle of reaction probably, they seem to come out on the other side from that which educated them. And one thing more, theology has been called a fixed science, but it is really as changeable as the times themselves. It follows then that in our theological instruction we must keep abreast of the times. Then our students can meet the lies and the infidelities of their age, and can answer any one who asks them how they dispose of this or that difficulty of Scripture. I think, too, that our seminaries give their students good tools when they send them into the ministry, but they forgot one thing, to teach how those tools should be used. There is great room for improvement in the art of teaching how to put things. The candidates ought to be taught how to read the Scriptures and the service so that it shall take hold upon the people. But with all this fault-finding it is not true, as some assert, that there is a poor class of men in the ministry nowadays. Thirty years ago it would not have been possible to have got together an assembly where not a dull paper should have been read or a single stupid thing said. We are gaining all the time, and in what I have said about seminaries it was only with their number that I found fault. Our seminaries are very much better than they used to be. "Be virtuous and you will be happy" was about the sum of a sermon fifty years ago. We are gaining, gaining fast, and yet there is room for improvement, and one of the things to be improved is the education of the ministry.

Remarks of Rev. George H. Norton, D. D.

Rev. George H. Norton, D. D., of Virginia, speaking on "Clerical Education," said that the Bishop of New-York states that he asked at a certain conference whether theological education had been on the decline in the Episcopal Church, and the general answer was "yes." Bishop Coxe, at the last annual convention of our Church, alludes to defects in the education of the clergy. He states that in an interview with a theological professor of Princeton, however, he was informed that the tone of the students there was rising. It is always a favorable sign when clergymen remember that there are statistics not contained in the *Church Almanac*. The fact of defective theological education in our Church is a subject worthy of our thoughts. To trace the causes of this and find a remedy is one of the most urgent questions that could occupy our time. Whatever we attempt we must draw this inference from what we have learned—that our advance in this is not commensurate with the advances in other respects. I cannot, said the speaker, but think it a matter for our anxious consideration whether we can ward off anything from the Church in this respect. Every man knows the duties of the pastorate to be onerous. But we want men with trained minds to teach the Gospel. The need of every parish minister to have a standing among his people as an educated man is now felt. Let us ask, where are the great champions of the faith? I apprehend that only a small portion of them are in our Church. Is it too much to hope that if our Church could enjoy for one generation a clergy educated up to the times we should be able to check those party divisions that now disturb us?

Address of Rev. C. A. L. Richards.

Rev. C. A. L. Richards, of Providence, following closely the last speaker, said that the key-note of the discussion was "liberal education." The trouble of our ministry is that they are unable to grasp theological subjects. I think, to speak plainly, that we have too many Bishops in the Church, and we want fewer and better clergymen. We want men who are trained up to the level of to-day; not merely Latin and Greek scholars, but men who can use their native tongue to speak strong words. We can have such only when good men are trained for the good work. We want men of thought, not men who can tell what men taught three hundred years ago. We want our theological seminaries to teach young men to think for themselves. It seems to me, said the speaker, that that doubt that lies on the road to faith should be encouraged; and, too, we want men who will own up their doubts to their congregations. We want to believe in the power of the Holy Ghost and not fear our doubts.

Remarks of Rev. T. B. Morgan.

The first volunteer speaker was Rev. T. B. Morgan. He said that in the greatest number of instances those who enter on the ministry of the church are "true men," but the men who cannot stand up and face discussion must eventually flag and fail as ministers. He had visited one of our seminaries where the students are learning just what school boys learning. We want, he said, men educated in various ways for the Church. Some of the most brilliant men in civil life have been those who had not been educated in colleges. Do we not need, he said, men in the Church of such a character? Do we not need also some men as propagandists, and others of various gifts?

Remarks by Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Rev. Dr. Thompson was next announced. He remarked that, as one who had been engaged in a theological seminary for twelve years, he felt a desire to speak on this subject. He believed that the education of the ministry is equal to, if not in advance, of the education of any other religious body in this land. In education there are two things required—general and special. He meant that a man should be educated before he commenced the study of his specialty, and a minister should be educated before he commenced the study of theology. When a man was educated they were safe in ordaining him, although his Greek and Hebrew education might have been defective.

Remarks of Bishop Whipple.

Right Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, said the reason why there was such a large number of theological seminaries was that the Church of God required ministers in the West. They needed men who knew the hearts of men, and who could be trained to speak to them of the necessity of resisting temptation. In his mature years he left the ranks of business to preach the Gospel, so that consequently his education in one sense was neglected. Theological seminaries should be the centre of mission life and deep brotherly sympathy. He didn't believe that Christian manliness belonged to any school in the Church of God, and he was proud of Father Ignatius, the foremost of the Ritualists, for his manliness in asking the privilege to speak at a meeting of infidels. What they needed was men who knew how to work for the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Chairman, Rev. Dr. Vinton, here read a notice, to the effect that the General Committee would meet this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the parlor of the building. The reverend gentleman further announced that the subject for this evening would be "The relation of this church to other Christian bodies." The writers, he said, were Rev. Edward A. Washburn, D. D., New-York, and Rev. E. C. Proctor, Wisconsin. The speakers would be Rev. C. G. Currie, Pennsylvania; Rev. R. S. Osgood, D. D., LL.D., New-York, and Hon. Henry R. Spalding, Ohio.

The proceedings closed with a hymn and benediction by Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island.

LETTER FROM PETER COOPER.

The members of the congress have been invited by Mr. Peter Cooper to visit the Cooper Institute. They have accepted the invitation, and will visit that institute this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Mr. Peter Cooper has also forwarded to the Chairman of the congress a letter, of which the following is a copy:

New-York, Sept. 17, 1874.

To the Gentlemen constituting the Episcopal Church Committee:

My Christian Friends: Having learned at a late date that your Executive Committee have thought it more expedient and proper to have their first meeting in a church, and not in the great hall of the Cooper Union, I wish, while I express my regret at this change of purpose, to assure you of my continued interest in your meeting, and to add a few words to further your deliberations, and to assure you that your congress will be welcome to the use of the great hall at any future time.

I need not say that I expect much from the wise and temperate utterances of such a body of distinguished men as are to meet in this congress.

It is the wise and the good who alone sow the seeds of thought and announce the fundamental principles that make for the permanent peace and prosperity of mankind. Among these principles there are two which seem to me to embrace all others, and have been to me a great source of strength and comfort through a long and laborious practical life. The one is written by the Apostle John: "God is Love." The second principle is given by Paul: "The invisible things of Him, from the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made."

In the first principle, that "God is Love," we have implied all that can sustain the soul under adversity, or in the contemplation of the sins and miseries of the world. It implies that the Omniscient Father of all is "working through all," and in all, by a reign of universal, beneficent laws, so wise and good that they will never require to be altered, amended, or revoked. They are laws

> "That have connected in this (our world,)
> Our greatest virtue with our greatest bliss."

and have made

> "Our own bright prospect to be blest,
> Our strongest motive to assist the rest."

In the statement of Paul, I find the basis of all scientific investigation. From things visible, we are taught that we can go to things "invisible;" that His eternal power and God-head are "clearly seen and understood" by the "things that are made;" that from the world of effects, we can go to the world of causes; and thence we can reach our God, who is the infinite of all that is good. All the problems of human life can be solved by the love of God, and by a patient interrogation of that nature in which He has written, on the unfolding leaves of creation, His own eternal laws for the use and elevation of mankind.

Trusting that your deliberations will show that Christianity is the true science of life, intended to guide and regulate the action of mankind, I remain yours, with great respect, PETER COOPER.

THE NEW-YORK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING AT THE BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH YESTERDAY.

The Southern New-York Baptist Association began the celebration of its fourth anniversary yesterday morning at the Berean Baptist Church in Downing street, in this City. A large number of delegates were in attendance, representing fifty-three churches of the denomination. The association was called to order at 10 o'clock by Rev. Mr. J. P. Brouner, the Moderator of last year's session, and the exercises were opened with singing. The following officers were then balloted for and elected to serve during the present session: Moderator, Rev. J. S. Kennard; Clerk, Rev. C. C. Norton; Treasurer, Rev. R. S. Cornell; Corresponding Secretary, S. T. Hillman. The newly elected Moderator took the chair and delivered an address appropriate to the occasion.

The following committees were then announced by the chair:

On Application for Admission—Rev. Thomas Armitage, Rev. J. F. Elder, Rev. William H. Pendleton, H. A. Smith, and Henry P. Powles.

On the Nomination of a Board of Trustees—Rev. Messrs. S. T. Spellman, N. J. Chadsey, George H. Andrews, J. P. Brouner, and George H. Hansel.

On Obituaries—Rev. J. S. Holmes, Rev. George Hall, William Spellman, James Pyle, and J. Fitzgerald.

On Arrangements for Next Year's Session.—Rev. Messrs. P. S. Davis, A. J. Whitington, Edward Dove, B. F. Judson, and N. L. Burdick.

On Important Subjects—Rev. D. T. Anderson, R. S. McArthur, George A. Shute, W. A. Walker, and Charles Smith.

The Committee of Arrangements for the present session was announced by the Moderator, as follows: Rev. Messrs. P. L. Davis, T. D. Anderson, J. F. Elder, G. W. Hillman, and J. P. Brouner. The morning session was occupied until 1 o'clock in listening to the letters and reports of the various churches represented. The reading of the letters was resumed at the afternoon session, which began at 2:30 o'clock. Among the communications read during the afternoon were two from individuals, each of whom claimed to represent the First Baptist Church of Harlem. On motion a committee of nine members was appointed, to whom the case was referred. Pending the action of this committee Rev. Dr. Armitage read a paper giving some account of his ministry of thirty-five years in connection with the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in this City. At the conclusion of Dr. Armitage's address, the committee to whom was referred the case of the two churches at Harlem reported in favor of recognizing and admitting to the association the church presided over by Rev. Dr. Sampson; recommending, at the same time, that the church of which Rev. J. D. Osterhus was Pastor be directed to call a council, and make application for admission to the association as an independent society or as the Second Baptist Church of Harlem. The association then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING.

A Sunday-school meeting was held last evening by the Southern New-York Baptist Association, in the Berean Baptist Church. In addition to the full number of delegates in attendance upon the anniversary meeting of the association, a large audience of ladies and gentlemen were present. The exercises were opened by the congregation singing the hymn, "Work, Christian Laborer, Work," given out by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, the presiding officer. Rev. William Reid led in prayer, and the solo, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" was very finely sung by Miss M. A. Simms. The first address was to have been delivered by Rev. Dr. R. Jeffrey, of Brooklyn, but that gentleman having been unavoidably detained from the meeting, Rev. Frederick Evans delivered a brief address on the subject of "The Relation of the Pastor to the Sunday-school." He said that the Pastor of a church should not think that he had performed his whole duty when he had preached a sermon to his congregation in the morning and again in the evening. The Pastor had to do with the whole congregation, not only the parents and grown people of the flock, but the children. Most of the children got their religious teaching in the Sunday-school, and it was there that the Pastor's influence should be accordingly felt. He did not mean that the Pastor should fill the office of Superintendent, or even that of teacher of a class, but there were sufficient opportunities for his influence to be very sensibly felt. By presenting himself in the school on all occasions, instead of holding aloof, by talking with the Superintendent and teachers, and even with the little scholars, familiarly, sinking the awful dignity of the minister, and taking upon him the far better dignity of a child, he would show the scholars that he was interested in their welfare. By learning to love the little ones, he would in return obtain their love, and so be able to mold their characters for good.

Rev. Halsey W. Knapp addressed the meeting on the relation of the churches to the mission Sunday-schools. Dr. Knapp made a powerful appeal in behalf of the mission schools, saying that they should share equally with the home schools; that the churches were responsible for their establishment, and they were now responsible for their proper maintenance. The Pastors of churches should see to it that they were not left entirely to the charge of incompetent persons as Superintendents and teachers. There was plenty of talent within the churches, with leisure and energy to spare, if properly directed.

Rev. Dr. Miller, of the Fifty-third street Plymouth Church made the closing remarks, taking for his subject that which had been assigned for Dr. Jeffrey—viz., "How to Increase the Usefulness of the Sunday Schools." Dr. Miller said that both gentlemen who had preceded him had so thoroughly covered the ground of the subject allotted him that he could only reiterate their sentiments. He thought, however, that a great love for the work, a religious love, on the part of the teachers and managers, would be the most efficient thing for the Sunday-school. The Bible should be taught, and even the doctrines of the Baptist faith. This was not sectarianism or bigotry, but a simple duty. By all means the Pastor should take an active interest in the Sunday-school, not leaving it to those under him. Dr. Miller illustrated his points very happily with humorous anecdotes. Another solo, a Scotch sacred song, entitled "My ain Countree," was very acceptably sung by Miss Simms, and the meeting closed by the congregation singing the hymn "America."

THE BROOKLYN PRESBYTERY.

STATEMENT BY AN EXCOMMUNICATED MEMBER OF DR. TALMADGE'S CHURCH—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE HIS CASE.

The Brooklyn Presbytery assembled for its second day's session at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's church on Remsen street. After prayer and the calling of the roll a communication to the Presbytery from B. C. Mitchell, recently excommunicated from Talmadge's church for slander of some of its members, was read, in which he appealed to the body for justice. He stated that he had been a member of the Central Presbyterian Church for five years. In June last he received from the session of that Church a citation to appear before them on June 25. Having made previous business engagements to be in the State of Michigan, he informed them he would not be able to meet them. He acknowledged his mistake in not staying and meeting the Session. The session sent another citation, dated June 26, to his house, at 9 o'clock at night, by some members of the session. They were informed by his wife that he had left Brooklyn on the previous Tuesday. On the following morning his wife called on Dr. Talmadge and requested in justice to have the trial postponed till his return in August. The session declined the request, and in less than forty-eight hours they (his accusers) became his judges, and he was tried, convicted, sentenced, and excommunicated. He appealed earnestly and sincerely to this body of Christian ministers and elders, as they loved the cause of Christ, to review this case. Elder S. T. Freeman moved that a judicial committee be appointed and the matter be referred to them, the committee to consist of three ministers and three elders. The motion was adopted, and the following committee appointed: Revs. Drs. Buchanan, Van Dyke, and Halsey, and Elders Bennett, Sweeny, and Ide.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

SYNOPSIS OF A LECTURE DELIVERED BY THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN YESTERDAY EVENING.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin does not appear to draw sufficiently in the capacity of public lecturer to fill so spacious a house as the Academy of Music. Indeed, it should be mentioned that he makes no pretension in this respect. What he did was simply for charity's sweet sake, the position of a public lecturer being quite new to him, and therefore he begged the indulgence of his audience, asking them to remember only his motives and object. The new Roman Catholic Church of St. Cecilia receives the benefit of his charitable endeavor. The Lord Mayor had the advantage of a duplex introduction to his audience. First he was introduced by Rev. Mr. Flattery, pastor of the church, and then by Judge Brady, who presided and who performed the good office a second time at Mr. Flattery's request. Judge Brady twisted a good deal of fun out of the occasion, and quite caught the favor of his auditors by the jocularity of his remarks. If, he was going on to observe in conclusion, he might be permitted to say anything without "flattery"—but the pun on the clergyman's name set everybody laughing, and what further he said is not recorded. At the conclusion of Judge Brady's observations the Lord Mayor proceeded with his lecture, taking occasion, however, in the first instance, to say that he could not allow such an opportunity to pass without expressing his entire gratification with all he had observed in this great and flourishing City. He then apologized for the fact that his remarks would be brief and desultory, and proceeded, in the first instance, to a consideration of the early life of Goldsmith. The lecture did not take the wide scope indicated by its title, "Goldsmith—Poet, Philosopher, Historian, and Dramatist," his character as a poet receiving not much more than a passing consideration, while the other three descriptions were ignored altogether. The personal characteristics of Goldsmith were principally considered, and when his poetry was referred to, its sweetness and tenderness were illustrated chiefly by passages from "The Deserted Village." His boyhood and college days, the kindness and charity of his disposition, his independence of character, his generous nature, and his impecuniosity; his struggles with poverty, and his recklessness in the management of his affairs; his aversion to routine habits of business; his travels on the Continent of Europe, and his vicissitudes in London; his daily drudgery and his delightful social pastimes; his friendships with Burke, Garrick, Dr. Johnson, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, were all called to the attention of his audience, and the lecture was made the occasion of paying a high tribute to Washington Irving, whose *Life of Goldsmith* was much extolled. At the conclusion of the lecture cheers were given for the Lord Mayor. Judge Brady "got off" more witticisms, and everybody seemed perfectly satisfied.

IS THE AMENDED BANKRUPT LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL?

In the case of Messrs. Remair & Co., in bankruptcy, which came up before Judge Blatchford yesterday in the United States District Court, an important point was raised. A proposition of the bankrupts to pay a composition of ten per cent. in cash, and two future payments of ten per cent. each at four and eight months respectively, was opposed by the counsel of the creditors, Messrs. Hilton, Campbell & Bill, on the ground that the late amended Bankruptcy act is unconstitutional, in that it authorizes the confiscation of a debt only, and does not provide for the distribution of the property among the creditors. The composition offered did not constitute a surrender of the property of the bankrupt, and the law required a full surrender, after which there was no further liability on the part of the bankrupt for the debts incurred up to the time of his failure. Mr. Boardman, in behalf of the Messrs. Remair & Co., argued that it was within the power of Congress to make the law in question, and that the proposition of the debtors was within its limits. Mr. Campbell replied that under the composition proposed the debtors would regain possession of the property, and if the notes proffered by them were not paid at maturity the creditors would have no recourse. Judge Blatchford observed that the question was an important one, and, taking the papers, reserved his decision.

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL QUESTION.

The career of Owen Reilly, convicted in the Court of General Sessions, last term, of an attempt to commit arson in the first degree, has given rise to an interesting legal question as to punishment, the statute prescribing no penalty for the offense. District Attorney Rollins has prepared an elaborate brief on the question, and will argue the matter before Judge Sutherland. The general opinion at the time of the conviction was that Reilly, in view of the deficiency in the law relating to arson, could only be punished for misdemeanor, the penalty for which is one year's imprisonment. District Attorney Rollins, however, claims that he can be sentenced to five years in State Prison. He claims that inasmuch as the law of 1862, which reduced punishment for arson in the first degree to ten years' imprisonment, although subsequently changed to make the offense punishable by imprisonment for life, has never been repealed, the only change in the law being in relation to the punishment for the full offense, the prisoner can be sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The District Attorney quotes extensively to show that this would have been the punishment for the offense under a law in operation from 1869 to 1873, and this act not having been repealed but only amended by that of May 29, 1873, he argues that the penalty still holds good. The question at issue has now come up for the first time, and is of considerable importance. Should Judge Sutherland decide in favor of the point raised by Mr. Rollins, counsel for Reilly will appeal the case.

THE STREET BOYS' SUNDAY MEETINGS.

The simple Sunday evening services that are held at the lodging-houses of the "street boys" have been discontinued during the Summer months, and will not be resumed until the first Sunday in November. At the Rivington Street Lodging-house, however, a large number of boys assembled last Sunday, and being denied the numerous games on Sunday that amused them on other evenings of the week, they manifested a little impatience with the passage of their time. At 8 o'clock the Superintendent asked the boys if they would like to read a chapter of the Bible with him and sing a few of their favorite religious songs. They were all willing, and evidently pleased with the proposition. The boys read in unison, keeping excellent time, and joined in the singing with great ardor. The matron of the institution, who is a favorite with these poor lads, led the singing with the piano, and intimated that she expected to play for them every Sunday evening, and also devote one evening a week to teaching them music. The poor fellows seemed very grateful for the kindness shown them in this popular home, which has fed and sheltered upward of 1,600 different boys during the present year, and provided over 100 with permanent homes in the West.

OHIO POLITICS.

THE ISSUES OF THE PENDING CANVASS.

A QUIET BUT ACTIVE CAMPAIGN—GOV. ALLEN MAKING POLITICAL SPEECHES AT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 5, 1874.

Having traversed Ohio from north to south and east to west during the past few days, and having conversed with many of the leading men of both political parties, I feel competent to say something definite concerning the politics of the State, and to forecast with some certainty the election for minor State officers and members of Congress, which is to occur on Tuesday, the 13th inst. It is proper to preface whatever details I have to narrate by saying that thus far the campaign has been what it promises to be to the close, a remarkably quiet one. Both parties have tried to make it enlivening and enthusiastic, but without much success. The new Louisiana rebellion came at the opening, and men's minds were made up without argument. The Democrats, as ever before, hold fast to secession and defiance of the Union; the Republicans, as always in recent years, accept any sign of resistance to the Federal Government as the harbinger of success in national politics. Therefore, it has happened that the campaign in the State has in the main been a quiet one. But this has been only exceptionally true. In some localities the meetings of the Republicans have been large and spirited, but in others they have been small and without enthusiasm. The same may be said with truth of those of the Democrats, and it must also be added that every Congressional district has had an experience of these ups and downs. But while meetings, or attempts at them, have been numerous, the real work of the campaign has been quietly done by the State Committees. This is especially true of the Republican Committee, which has issued a vast amount of political truth to the people in a novel, but admirable way. Instead of deluging the State with long speeches which nobody reads, short and trenchant extracts have been made and published in the form of one sheet supplements to newspapers. These have been distributed to the various Republican newspapers in the several counties and given out by them as supplements. By this method the desired information has been brought to the notice of the people as news matter, and it undoubtedly has had a great effect in stirring up the Republicans to the importance of the approaching election.

The issues of the pending canvass, it is well known throughout the country, are entirely national. By the rejection of the new Constitution at the special election in August the people put all questions of State policy aside for the time being. Only minor State and county officers are to be chosen, and the decision of the people at the polls on Tuesday week will beyond all doubt be their acceptance of the principles contained in the platform of one or the other of the two parties. This fact has from the first been perfectly well understood and generally admitted by both parties. Therefore the Republicans have from the commencement of the campaign kept up a constant fire upon the repudiation covertly announced in the Democratic platform. The key-note of the contest was given by Senator Sherman in his Columbus speech, on the day the nominations were made, when he dealt with this Democratic plank with great force and clearness, showing that it really meant the same thing as the repudiation openly avowed by the Indiana Democrats. On the other hand, the Democrats have, as a general rule, stood manfully upon their pernicious plank, and seek to defend it upon the ground that it is in the interest of the laboring classes, who, according to their declarations, pay the taxes, and against the bloated capitalists, who hold the non-taxable bonds. But there is no need of repeating their ideas on this subject, which are already so familiar to the public. Mention has been made of the subject to show that the old issue is again before the people. But it must be added that while this is the principal issue in the canvass, it is not the only one. The Louisiana insurrection has forced the condition of the South into the contest, and greatly disturbed the Democrats, for they hardly know how to meet the assertion that this new resort to violence for the redress of alleged grievances is a further, but hardly needed, proof that the spirit of rebellion has not yet been crushed out of Democracy. The merits of the dispute between the two factions in Louisiana do not enter into the consideration of this question in any wise whatever. Whether Kellogg or McEnery should have been sustained as Governor by the Federal Government is said to be not in issue. The only question is whether the Democrats shall be at liberty to overturn a State government by force whenever they may not happen to like it, and thus reduce the United States to a condition worse than anything which has ever existed in Mexico. This way of putting the matter as it has been put throughout the State of Ohio has sadly domoralized the Democrats. They have also been disturbed by the assaults which have been made upon the course of individual Democrats, as proving the party spirit and intent in reference to the war claims which are constantly being urged on Congress. On the other hand, all the Democrats have had to allege against the Republicans have been general charges of inefficiency and corruption which are vague in proportion to their heartiness. If a Republican Convention or a Republican speaker of note fails to strike lustily at a shadow, and denounce third-termism, the fact is shouted from every Democratic stump as another proof that the Republican Party is committed to Cæsarism. Indeed, the Democrats are now trying more than ever to feed the people with political chaff, but it does not appear to be devoured with any particular relish.

The issues having been named, it must next be stated by whom they have been and are being presented to the people. On the Republican side the most prominent speakers have been, perhaps, Senator Sherman and Ex-Gov. E. F. Noyes. Both have been quite industrious, having spoken in several places, and Senator Sherman yet having engagements for Bowling Green, Bryan, Fremont, and Adee, while Gov. Noyes is at present announced only for Cleveland and Xenia. But these gentlemen have by no means done all the work of the campaign. Gen. Garfield, Hon. James Monroe, Hon. L. D. Woodworth, Hon. L. Danford, Hon. Richard Smith, Hon. William Lawrence, Hon. A. M. Pratt, Hon. L. B. Gunckel, Hon. J. W. Robinson, Hon. Alphonso Hart, Hon. H. S. Bundy, Hon. N. H. Van Vorhis, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Hon. J. T. Updegraff, and many others, including Secretary Delano, who has an appointment at Mount Vernon on Saturday, the 10th inst. Meetings have already been held at all important points, and are announced for all remaining places of any prominence in the State. It will thus be seen that the Republicans are by no means letting the case go against them by default. But it must be admitted the Democrats are no less active. They have been putting their best foot foremost ever since the fight opened, and promise to continue to do so to the end. Nearly all their prominent men and best speakers have taken a hand in, which shows they fully appreciate the importance of the crisis. Even the venerable Gov. Allen is on the stump in disguise. His case is a funny one for a gentleman who desires to be known as "Honest Old Bill." At the beginning of the campaign he announced that as Governor of the State, he was the representative of the whole people, and it would be unseemly in him to take part in a partisan struggle. There was a punctiliousness in this which presaged a return of the era of Roman virtue. The declaration boosted the venerable Governor a long way upon his road to that Presidential nomination on which he has set his heart. He would not, and in strict truth he has not, made speeches at political meetings. But it luckily happens that from about the beginning of September until nearly the close of October there is a constant succession of county agricultural fairs in Ohio. There was nothing to prevent the Governor from attending these fairs and saying what he pleased, and he has done it. He has made the grand tour of the State, making political speeches in very many counties, but he can hold up his hand and swear he has not attended a political meeting. The dodge may be a somewhat poor one, and rather unworthy of "Honest Old Bill," but it has doubtless served his purpose. He has also been politic in his politics. Being a candidate for President, it is reported that he has fought shy of the financial question. I have not had the pleasure of hearing any of his agricultural speeches, but this is the fact as it comes to me from those who have. Next to the tour of Gov. Allen, the most significant fact on the Democratic side is the entire absence of Senator Thurman from the campaign. That gentleman has remained surlily in his tent at Washington, or dallying at the White Sulphur Springs, ever since Congress adjourned, and during all that time has been deaf to all entreaties to come out and help his brethren who have so long delighted to honor him. In so doing he has deprived the world of a rare treat. It would have been very funny to see the Senator with his honorable record on the finances mounted on the Democratic platform. His course has doubtless been consistent and of service to himself, but it has been a great damage to his party. But although he has refused to assist them the Democrats have not been without help. Gen. S. F. Carey, who has blown hot and cold, but generally hot on all sides of all possible questions, has been their wheel horse. He has bellowed for repudiation somewhere in the State nearly every day, and sometimes twice a day, ever since the campaign opened, and promises to do so to the end. The *Commercial* intimates that when he presently discovers that his present hobby isn't popular he will deny ever having ridden it. This may be true, but it is positively unkind. Gen. Carey, however, is not the mainstay of the Democrats, although they work him harder than anybody else. There are many others in the field, and among them are Hon. George H. Pendleton, Gen. Thomas Ewing, Hon. A. T. Walling, Gen. John H. Young, Gen. Durbin Ward, Hon. E. F. Poppleton, Gen. George W. Morgan, together with many others of lesser note, nearly all of whom are candidates for office. It can be also said that all the candidates for Congress on both sides are making a brisk canvass in their respective districts. All of the facts I have stated being taken together, it can be readily seen that the good people of the State are not suffering from lack of being talked to.

THE JERSEY CITY SCANDAL.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF REV. JOHN S. GLENDENNING—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO TAKE EVIDENCE.

The Jersey City Presbytery assembled in the parlor of the Presbyterian Church, on Third street, Jersey City, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, for the trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning, Pastor of the Prospect Avenue Church, on charges preferred by the late Mary E. Pomeroy. Among the sixty clergymen present was the accused minister himself. Rev. J. C. Edwards, Moderator of the last Presbytery, called the members to order, after which Rev. T. G. Wall was elected Moderator, and Rev. William Moore and Rev. Mr. French were chosen clerks. When the organization had been effected, Rev. Mr. Booth moved that the letter of Mr. Glendenning asking for a full investigation of the charges against him be read. Rev. Mr. Harkness opposed the reading of the letter in public, explaining that a number of those present did not belong to the Presbytery. He moved that the letter be read in secret session. His motion was lost by a large majority. This action is considered significant, in view of the recent efforts made to have the trial conducted in secret. The letter having been read, Rev. Mr. Booth moved that it be referred to a Judicial Committee, to consist of three clergymen and three laymen, to be appointed by the Moderator. Rev. Dr. Imbrie, of Jersey City, advocated the motion. He desired that the matter should be got into shape so that it could be properly presented to the Presbytery for investigation. Mr. Booth's motion was carried, and the Moderator appointed Rev. Dr. C. K. Imbrie, of Jersey City; Rev. Dr. McGee, of Paterson, and Rev. E. A. Riggs, on behalf of the clergy, and Messrs. De Witt, Meiggs, and Elder on behalf of the laity. Rev. Mr. Edwards stated that the committee thus appointed were to act as a grand jury. They were not to try the case, but merely to find out whether a *prima-facie* case exists against the accused clergyman. They will sit with closed doors, none being admitted save the witnesses. At the close of the examination they will report the result of their investigations to the Presbytery, which, if sufficient grounds exist, will order a formal trial of the case. Some discussion arose over the propriety of publishing in the papers a notice calling upon the witnesses to appear, and designating a time and place where they would be heard. Rev. Dr. Harkness opposed the publication of the notice. The matter was the business of the Presbytery alone, and the public had nothing whatever to do with it. The Moderator indorsed the views of Mr. Harkness. He had suffered and the Church had suffered already by the publicity of such matters. Rev. Dr. Imbrie said that the case having been already spread before the public, no harm could result from the publication of the notice. Rev. Mr. Harkness thought that the press had already passed judgment on the case, and he did not want the Presbytery to have anything to do with the secular press. Mr. McGee said that the matter, having been given to the public unofficially, ought now to be given officially. He deprecated a clash between the press and the Presbytery. Mr. Hall said that he had entire confidence in the judgment of the committee, and on his motion the matter was laid on the table. At about noon Rev. Dr. Imbrie appeared before the Presbytery and said that the committee had decided to publish the following notice in the Jersey City local papers:

"The undersigned, having been appointed by the Presbytery of Jersey City as a judicial committee to consider and report to the Presbytery what action, if any, is to be taken by the Presbytery in the case of Rev. John S. Glendenning, who has applied to the Presbytery for a thorough investigation of certain charges alleged against his moral character, and current in this community, give this public notice that the committee will meet in the Prospect Avenue Presbyterian Church, Jersey City Heights, on to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and also on the evening of the same day at 7:30 o'clock. At the said meeting any person or persons who have charges to prefer against the said Rev. John S. Glendenning in this case, with evidence to substantiate the same, will be freely heard, and any papers pertaining to the case will there be received."

Having read the notice, Rev. Dr. Imbrie retired, and no further discussion was had on the matter.

A STRANGER ROBBED.

David Phelan, who gave his profession as seaman on board the White Star steamer Republic, was yesterday held in $2,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with robbery. The complainant, Michael Small, at present residing at Sweeny's Hotel, and a late arrival in this country, makes affidavit as follows: On Monday evening he met Phelan and several others, and together they visited many drinking resorts. Among others the saloon corner of West and Tenth streets was visited, and Small charges that while paying for a round of drinks he exhibited a number of sovereigns which he had in his pocket. In addition he drew out of his pocket a gold chain worth $40, which Phelan asked permission to look at. On getting it into his possession he put it into his pocket, and when Small demanded back his property both Phelan and the bartender set upon him. He charges Phelan with robbing him of his chain and fifteen sovereigns, and Peter Doyne, the barkeeper, with assault and battery. Doyne was put under $700 bail to answer on a charge of assault and battery.

THEATRICAL LICENSES.

The question of the right of the House of Refuge to use moneys for theatrical licenses, came up in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, on appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Donohue, denying that right, and holding the claim unconstitutional. Mr. E. Randolph Robinson argued for the managers of the institution named, that the use was entirely a public one, because applied to the care of convicts who were juveniles. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, for the associated managers of the first-class theatres, argued that the moneys raised were used privately, not being subject to public control. The court reserved its decision.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

VIEWS OF TAX COMMISSIONER ANDREWS.

ABSTRACT OF HIS ADDRESS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF TAXATION CONDEMNED.

The committee of the Assembly appointed by the Legislature to revise the present laws in reference to taxation, met yesterday morning in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of hearing statements upon the subject of the equalization of taxation in the State. The chair was taken by Gen. George S. Batcheller, of Saratoga, and the following members were also present: Ex-Lieut. Gov. Alvord, of Onondaga; Mr. C. S. Lincoln, of Ontario; Mr. L. Bradford Prince, of Queens; Mr. Smith M. Weed, of Clinton; Mr. Joseph Blumenthal, New-York; Mr. Charles S. Spencer, New-York; Mr. B. F. Brewer, Chautauqua; Mr. Geo. M. Beebe, Sullivan, and Mr. Geo. H. Beatty, Dutchess County, Secretary. There were also present Mr. John Wheeler, Mr. Geo. H. Andrews, and Mr. Severn D. Moulton, Tax Commissioners; Mr. Isaac Sherman, Alderman Ottendorfer, Alderman Cooper, and other gentlemen. Shortly after 10 o'clock the Chairman called the meeting to order for the purpose of listening to the suggestions of any gentlemen present who desired to present their views on the subject in hand.

Mr. George H. Andrews said that he understood from Mr. Sherman some time ago that he had intimated to the Chairman the desirability of procuring some information on the question of the equalization of taxes. Where were they likely to meet with it better than in the more secluded portion of the State? He desired to say first that he appeared before the Board of Assessors as an individual tax-payer of the State, not as the representative of any board or any interest, and he only desired that any statement he made should have its weight as coming from him in his individual capacity. He would endeavor to adhere in the main to a statement of facts, and he congratulated the people of the State on the fact that the members of the State Board of Canvassers were there that day with such a purpose. He not only congratulated the people of the State that this most important committee was there to consider the subject of taxation, but that it was constituted as it was of gentlemen so eminently qualified to deal with the subject in a spirit of strict impartiality. The great and principal cause of the complaints made on the subject of taxation was the burden of the State tax, which came to bear with a crushing weight upon the community. It mattered very little how the local organizations distributed their burdens; but with a State tax of $15,000,000 a year, that came to be distributed with an inequality that arose out of unequal assessments, the yoke began to gall. To-day they were met to consider the remedies which could be applied. He called attention to the anomaly in our State law which provides for the assessment of all real and personal estate. But there was a kind of property which was not real or personal which the Commissioners place upon the books, a very low assessment because the owners are willing to pay a low assessment rather than go into court. The Tax Commissioners had claimed before the State Assessors that the City is assessed in a very much larger proportion than the rest of the State. It was preposterous to suppose that about one-half of the whole real estate could be accrued upon the thirteen or fourteen thousand acres upon this island. He used the word island because the new territories have not been included. Referring to the method of making assessments, he said that they did not assess the nominal or market value of the property, but fixed the assessment at sixty per cent. of such value. The question might be asked why they did not assess one hundred per cent. One reason was that if they did so they would very often overstep the mark. If this City were assessed at the market value and the other parts of the State to remain as it is, it would be impossible to do anything like justice in the matter. What remedy could be adopted for this condition of things under the present laws, and the present method of choosing State Assessors, he confessed he did not know. They never could have better men than the present State Assessors, and no body of men could do better under the circumstances. The question of general exemption, he said, had attracted attention at a previous session of the committee, and he had seen some extraordinary statements made with reference to the amount of property exempted. Churches, colleges, schools, houses of industry, houses of refuge, alms-houses, public libraries, United States property, City property, the National School of Design, the Young Men's Christian Association, all these were exempted from taxation. The estimated value of Church property it was difficult to determine, because they had never been assessed. It was not possible, therefore, to make an accurate statement in this respect, but it was generally set down at about $50,000,000. The public institutions might also be set down at about $50,000,000. The total amount of City property exempted from taxation was about $150,000,000. It was estimated at that amount by experts, who were chosen for the purpose. Much of this property, however, was such that if thrown into the market it would considerably depreciate other property in the City. For instance, if Central Park was put upon the market all the property lying around it would decline, so that it would be difficult to ascertain the net gain. But the value of the school-houses, engine-houses, and property of that character could be determined with less difficulty. He referred to the property of Roosevelt Hospital, worth about $800,000, and to the property of the Young Men's Christian Association building, and other institutions which derived a large income from subletting. The Young Men's Christian Association received over $60,000 a year from the rental of stores in their building. All this was wrong in principle. Where such was the case, he said, taxes should be imposed. The Chairman here stated that he fully concurred with Mr. Andrews' views in this respect. Referring to the exemption of church property, Mr. Andrews said that as to the general exemption of church property, that was a broad question, with which he did not propose to deal. But as to the exemption of colleges, here observed that some colleges had a large amount of land attached to them. He said there was an astonishing amount of ignorance among the people with regard to exemptions. In reply to a member of the committee, he said that the property of Trinity Church was not all exempt. They paid taxes on about 400 lots, but the Church property proper was exempt. Parsonages, he said, were in no case exempted knowingly, but there were many instances coming to their knowledge from time to time where they were associated with the church in such a way as to escape taxation. No property was exempted but such as was used for church purposes. That was all he proposed to say in reference to real estate. In answer to a member of the committee, he stated that all alms-houses where relief was given by private individuals were exempt, and it was thought desirable to encourage these charities so as not to have the burden press too heavily upon the public institutions. He believed that public sentiment had decided that it was wiser to aid private charities. He referred to an institution of this class in which Alderman Ottendorfer was interested, and said he believed this system was sound in principle. There was no provision made by the law for orphan asylums, and yet he would ask could there be a higher or greater charity than the support of such institutions?

Alderman Ottendorfer here stated that the institution to which Mr. Andrews referred was taxed.

Mr. Andrews explained that the Commissioners endeavored to administer the law fairly as it stood, but that the property should be owned by the parties before it could be exempted. A free school might be started, and yet it would not be exempted from taxation unless it was incorporated.

Passing to the consideration of personal property, he said that that was a far more intricate question. In reality the present law had been a tub without a bottom for several years. It would not stand a jar, not even the jar they were giving it then. It would not stand the daylight; it would not stand investigation. Considering what the exemptions were in reference to personal property, he enumerated United States bonds, coupons, national currency, United States notes, Treasury notes, checks for money drawn by authorized officers of the United States, certificates of indebtedness, certificates of deposit, and other representatives of value of whatever denomination, which have been or may be issued under act of Congress as provided in the acts of June 30, 1864, section 13. Also metal, bullion, or coin in possession, custody, or control of the United States assay officers, according to the laws of 1853, chapter 406; imported merchandise in original packages, in hands of the importer, (Austin vs. Low, 13 Wallace, 29;) goods and chattels owned by residents of this State, but having situs out of the State, (Hoyt vs. Comms., 23 N. Y., p. 224;) property having situs here, but owned elsewhere in the State, according to the laws of 1851, chapter 176, section 2; personal property in a foreign State, when securities for such investment are in the hands of non-resident agents, and public securities having a situs where found, and taxable only there, (51 Barbour, page 352.) All these came under the head of legal exemptions. It had been the practice of the Commissioners to assess the stocks of persons in other States. This, in his opinion, was improper, but they did not feel justified in making any deviation from this custom without sufficient authority. Under the present system, he said, no men and no corporations, with the exception of banks, need pay for personal property, unless so ignorant as not to know how to avoid paying. And yet while this was the case widows and orphans could not escape. He then stated that the assessed and corrected valuations of personal property for the year 1873 were as follows:

	Assessed Valuation.	Corrected Valuation.
Shareholders of banks....	$87,955,700	$77,650,395
Insurance companies....	61,220,750	7,615,915
Trust companies....	5,530,000	3,142,452
Express companies....	6,850,000	254,000
Railroad companies....	21,788,000	3,994,453
Gas companies....	12,000,000	7,696,409
Miscellaneous companies.	67,866,752	21,500,854
Resident individuals....	234,799,050	140,761,500
Non-resident individuals..	56,214,800	29,831,565
Making a total of.....	$554,225,052	$292,447,643

Gen. Batcheller said that the committee would like some information in regard to railroad companies.

Mr. Andrews then referred to the State law, which fixed the amount of taxation the railways were to pay. The Tax Commissioners assessed them according to their own sworn statement, as the law provided. After referring to the system of taxation adopted on personal property in Brooklyn, he said that one of the most striking features of the present muddle (for he did not know what to call it) was the injustice of the inequalities that existed. Take, for instance, a block of stores right opposite them on Broadway. At No. 321 A has a stock of $100,000 imported goods, and is exempt from taxation. His next-door neighbor B has $100,000 worth of stock of miscellaneous goods, and he is taxed. C has the same amount of goods consigned to him, and he is exempted. D has $100,000 in stock which he owns, and he is taxed; E has $100,000 worth of goods manufactured in New-Jersey, and he is exempted; F has the same amount manufactured in the City, and he is taxed; G has $100,000 for which he borrowed capital on United States bonds, and he is exempt; H has the same amount of goods which he sold United States bonds to pay for, and he is taxed; I has a similar amount of property in ships plying from this port but registered in Boston, and he is exempt; J has $100,000 in ships plying in the Pacific, but registered here, and he is taxed; K has mortgages on New-Jersey property, interest paid in Jersey City, and mortgages deposited there, and he is exempt. L has $100,000 in mortgages on City property, and he is taxed; M has $100,000 in money in his pocket, and he is exempt; N has $100,000 in bank, and he is taxed; O has certificates of deposit in the Sub-Treasury for the same amount, and he is exempt; P has $100,000 in certificates of deposit in bank, and he is taxed. Again, Q has $100,000 in specie in the Assay Office, and he is exempt, while R has $100,000 in specie in his safe, and he is taxed. S has a check on the United States Treasury for $100,000, and he is exempt; T has a check for the same amount on a bank, and he is taxed. U has $100,000 in Treasury notes, and he is exempt, while V has a similar amount in promissory notes, and he is taxed. W has $100,000 in United States bonds, and he is exempt; X has the same amount in State or city bonds, and he is taxed. Y has certificates of indebtedness to the United States Treasury, and he is exempt from taxation, while Z has $100,000 in certificates of indebtedness of a corporation, and he is taxed.

This, Mr. Andrews said, would afford an idea of the present anomalous state of the laws in regard to taxation, and if the alphabet had been longer his statement would have been stronger. You cannot hold fluid in a cask if a stave be missing, and yet here were twenty staves missing.

Gen. Batcheller asked how he could exempt any class of property to the exclusion of any other property? Supposing the announcement was made that bonds and mortgages were to be exempted, would not all capital run into that class of property?

Mr. Andrews replied that for the present he would only say that he would not sew a new piece upon an old garment. They could not patch up the present condition of things. He thought enough had been said to show that the present system was utterly worthless. He then referred to the plan proposed by Mr. Wells, and although he had the highest respect for that gentleman he felt constrained to say that it would prove too cumbrous, and would operate injuriously. It was, in fact, impracticable. Another method proposed was to tax all visible and tangible property without deducting debts. But this would be obviously most inequitable, and would raise an opposition which would render it useless to waste time upon it. After referring to the system adopted in Ohio, he said that the Legislatures of New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania must influence and largely control our actions. We could not build a wall about New-York, and legislate without reference to the sister States. The locomotive had shaken the very system on which they were then sitting as upon a coroner's inquest. Residence, capital, and business were the three elements which, coursing through the veins of the community, give it life, and, without these New-York, or any other State, must droop and languish. As he had said two years ago, personal property had reached its maximum. As an abstract proposition he was willing to admit that personal property should pay its share, but from causes which they were not able to control, it would be difficult to make a law which would meet all the requirements necessary to have it based upon equity. He trusted, therefore, that this intelligent committee would recognize facts, and that when it saw a stone wall it would not test its own solidity against it. He then proceeded to enumerate a list of persons whom he knew to have been driven out of New-York through the injustice of the present system of taxation, all of whom were men of large capital. Millions upon millions had been driven away into neighboring States by this means. After replying to some questions put to him by the chairman and by Mr. Alvord, Mr. Andrews said he wished to call their attention to the fact that there was a large falling off in the amount of assessable property in New-York for the present year, and he expected that the falling off in 1875 would amount to $325,000,000. By a calculation which he had prepared, he believed that with a proper adjustment of the laws in reference to taxation, $350,000,000 of property could be brought back. Comparing the amount of personal property assessed in 1852 with the amount assessed in the same counties of the State in 1873, he gave the following statistics:

County.	1852.	1873.
Cattaraugus	$758,494	$503,166
Cayuga	3,098,127	2,786,368
Chautauqua	1,719,006	1,529,629
Chemung	954,014	670,726
Chenango	2,111,398	1,012,415
Delaware	1,152,639	1,028,467
Essex	701,552	524,345
Fulton	721,741	402,540
Greene	1,387,689	688,951
Hamilton	12,309	4,100
Herkimer	2,014,430	1,396,940
Jefferson	3,016,294	2,798,320
Lewis	646,398	369,969
Livingston	2,282,500	1,363,261
Madison	1,880,900	1,390,355
Monroe	2,883,102	1,950,049
Montgomery	965,129	479,137
Oneida	3,321,616	1,961,997
Ontario	2,894,641	2,842,589
Otsego	1,991,674	1,326,781
Putnam	936,841	908,684
Queens	4,866,150	3,856,783
Rensselaer	6,585,128	5,312,036
Richmond	1,064,025	525,245
Saratoga	2,809,444	1,666,650
Schenectady	1,036,468	496,538
Schoharie	1,164,666	510,469
Steuben	2,174,023	1,350,694
Suffolk	2,298,960	1,957,800
Sullivan	572,433	125,902
Tioga	582,162	514,990
Tompkins	1,558,879	1,104,661
Ulster	2,269,313	2,167,895
Wayne	3,498,656	1,801,762
Yates	947,739	747,893
Total	$66,878,530	$48,078,107

This gave a total decrease in the value of personal property in these counties of $18,800,423. The valuation of this class of property in New-York in 1852 was $98,490,042, and in 1873, $292,447,643, giving a total increase of $193,957,601. In conclusion Mr. Andrews urged upon the committee the necessity of a remedy for the present system. He proposed that the law should be amended by deducting the assessed value of the real estate of corporations and taxing all corporations on the same principle as banks; also, to tax all corporations directly by the State at two per cent. He would exempt all manufacturing corporations manufacturing in this State, and would repeal all other laws for taxing personal property.

Mr. Isaac Shearman then addressed the committee. He entered at great length upon the subject of taxation, and contended that it was unjust in principle to levy a tax upon personal property. He would tax railroads upon the gross receipts at all the stations. In England, he said, they taxed the rental value of railroads. He referred to the principles laid down by Adam Smith and Locke in support of his views. Adam Smith, he said, recognized it as a fundamental principle that if no tax was levied upon property, but upon labor instead, it would revert equally upon all. Mr. Astor, for instance, builds, and the price of that labor which goes into the building is equivalent to a tax on the value of the property when constructed. In other words, if the tax on the property in that building were taken off, and a tax levied upon the labor expended upon it, it would amount to the same thing. He then referred to the injustice which arises from levying taxes on personal property. He gave several instances in which, according to the present system, the same person might, under certain circumstances, be called upon to pay taxes on the same commodity in the thirty-seven States of the Union and in the Territories, in case the goods went into them. The burden of taxation, he said, was well illustrated by Chancellor Low, of England. Taxation to be just should be uniform.

The session then adjourned to 3 o'clock, when Mr. Shearman resumed his address. After continuing his arguments against the taxation of personal property for some time, the Chairman adjourned the afternoon session for the purpose of being present with Mayor Havemeyer and the Lord Mayor of Dublin at the review of the Seventh Regiment. The session will be resumed to-day at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Shearman will conclude his statement.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Charles Feeney, of No. 540 East Sixteenth street, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Murray on a charge of stabbing in the left cheek George Gravell, of No. 423 East Fourteenth street. The stabbing occurred at the house of a mutual friend in Avenue A. Feeney was drunk and disorderly, and in ejecting Gravell he drew his knife and slashed him in the face....Theodore Brown, George Hill, and James Neary, three boys of the Eighteenth Ward, were held for examination for stealing from the wagon of an expressman a carpet-bag, with its contents, of the value of $90. Mrs. Ellen Townsend, of Seventeenth street and Avenue A, in whose possession were found a number of pawn tickets representing a portion of the plunder, was discharged. She denied a guilty knowledge of the affair, and said she had purchased the tickets for a small sum on the representation of the boys that they had found them. The bag was the property of Miss Washburne, of No. 103 East Twenty-first street....Mrs. Hannah McKay, of No. 232 East Twenty-ninth street sold a Howe sewing-machine to Mrs. Mary Smyth, of No. 240 East Thirty-sixth street, for $30. The agent of the company replevined the machine from Mrs. Smyth for the reason that it had not been paid for, as Mrs. McKay represented to Mrs. Smyth. Mrs. McKay was committed for trial on a charge of false pretenses in default of $500 bail.

ILLEGAL DISTILLATION OF SPIRITS.

William Yust, learning that a warrant had been issued for his arrest on a charge of having engaged in the illegal distillation of spirits, on the premises No. 553 East Fifty-fourth street, in September, 1873, presented himself before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. He was held in $2,000 bail to appear for examination.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CIGARS IN TENEMENT-HOUSES—THE GAS WORKS NUISANCE—VITAL STATISTICS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday a committee representing the Cigar-makers' Union and the Cigar-makers' Benevolent Society, headed by John Swinton, appeared before the board to call their attention to the evils resulting from the process of manufacturing cigars in crowded tenement-houses. The arguments used by the committee have already been published in THE TIMES in the reports of the mass-meetings held by the cigar-makers. The whole subject was referred to the Sanitary Committee to investigate, and report to the board to what extent the representations made by the cigar-makers are correct.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Janes, and Special Inspector Goldschmidt, presented long reports in relation to the bad smells which were last Summer an intolerable nuisance to the residents of the East side of the City from Fourteenth to Thirtieth street. Dr. Janes reported that the bad smells arose chiefly from the sewers, receiving basins, stables, and factories in that portion of the City, and not an inconsiderable source of the nuisance were the oil factories at Greenpoint and Hunter's Point. Inspector Goldschmidt's report dealt mainly with the gas-works in the City. An inspection of the New-York Gas-works, foot of East Twenty-first street; the Manhattan, at East Fourteenth and West Eighteenth streets; the Metropolitan, at West Forty-second street; the Harlem, at East One Hundred and Eleventh street; the Mutual, at East Eleventh; the Union, at East Ninety-eighth street; the Westchester County, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, East River, and the Suburban, at Railroad avenue and Bronx River, was made. An odor of escaping gas was found at each of the works. This was a necessary nuisance, without which the manufacture of gas could not exist, and as it is the interest of the companies to reduce the percentage of this loss to a minimum, its care can safely be left to the companies. The chief is caused by the accumulations of tar and ammonia, which are sold to outside parties. When the wells containing this liquid are filled the overflow passed off into the river. There is a great nuisance created by the Williamsburg Gas Works, where the dry-lime process is used, without any attempt at deodorization. These works are situated nearly opposite East Seventeenth street, and, with an east or south-east breeze, the odor is perceptible as high up as Thirty-fourth street. Another source of nuisance is the smell from the "sludge acid" of the oil works at Greenpoint and Hunter's Point, and this is often mistaken for a gas smell. The New-York Ammonia Works at Avenue B and Twentieth street, where sulphate or other ammoniacal acids are manufactured from the waste liquor from the New-York Gas Works, is also to a certain extent a nuisance owing to the many deleterious gases which are suffered to escape. This has been partially remedied by the gases being passed through a proper "scrubber," and finally into the furnace. The reports were referred to the Sanitary Committee.

A communication was received from J. M. Seaman, President of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, protesting against the removal of their establishment, as proposed by the board.

Dr. Elwyn Watter, chemist of the board, reported that he had made an examination of Croton water on the 3d inst., with the following result:

	Grains in one gallon of 231 cubic inches	Parts in 100,000.
Appearances slightly turbid green organic matter	2.916	5.0
Organic and volatile matter, loss on ignition	0.700	1.2
Total solids in solution	3.616	6.2
Carbonate of lime or its equivalent, hardness	1.983	3.404
Oxygen required to oxidise organic matter	0.111	0.189

Dr. Elisha Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics, presented the following report:

"In the week ending on Saturday, the 3d of October, there were 585 deaths reported in this City. There were 558 deaths verified the previous week, and 540 during the week of the great rain, ending on the 19th of September. The increase last week was chiefly of diphtheria, infantile maladies terminating in convulsions, and of invalids in hospitals. There were 120 deaths charged to diarrhœal diseases, but only 9 of them were of persons over four years of age. Three hundred and ten of the 585 deaths (52.99 per cent.) were of children under five years of age. The death-rate in that portion of the population which is over four years of age was equivalent to 15.59 per 1,000 annually.

The total number of deaths in the thirteen weeks, or Summer Quarter, ending on the 26th of September, was 8,509. Of this number 5,131 or 60.30 per cent. of the whole were of children under five years of age, and 3,524 were of infants who had not seen their first birth-day. That is, 41.40 per cent. of the total mortality was of the class of nurslings under a year old, and of which a census would probably find about 26,500 living in the city. The number of deaths of children between the ages of two and five years was only 619 in the thirteen weeks. The death rate in the City during this quarter of the year was equal to 32.72 per 1,000 of the living inhabitants annually. In the last three weeks the death rate has been equivalent to 27.00, 27.20, and 29.25 successively.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious diseases reported at the Sanitary Bureau for the two weeks ending Oct. 3, 1874.

Week ending Sept. 26—Typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 22; diphtheria, 38; small-pox, 43; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1.

For the week ending Oct. 3—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 24; scarlet fever, 27; measles, 1; diphtheria, 34; small-pox, 15; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The annual meeting of the New-York Chapter A. I. A. was held yesterday at their rooms, No. 128 Broadway. In the absence of R. M. Hunt, President of the organization, E. T. Littell, Vice President, occupied the chair. It appeared from the report of the Secretary that the chapter, which now numbers fifty-two members, during the past year had added ten members to its list, which now embraces all the leading architects of this City. During the past year the Committee on Examinations, consisting of Messrs. H. J. Dudley, Chairman; James Renwick, A. J. Blow, J. B. Post, and R. M. Hunt, made twenty-five surveys, including five special ones. They reported that they had at first experienced obstacles in the examination of buildings in this City, but had succeeded in having an act passed removing all obstacles. The Executive Committee, in the absence of the Treasurer, reported the total expenses at $788 49, and the balance on hand at $256 98. The following officers were then elected: R. M. Hunt, President; Emlen T. Littell and R. M. Upjohn, Vice Presidents; A. J. Blow, Secretary, and Henry Fernbach, Treasurer. The following Standing Committees were then appointed: Executive—President, Secretary, and Treasurer, N. Le Brun, R. M. Upjohn, Carl Pfeiffer. Admissions—E. T. Littell, R. H. Robertson, H. J. Hardenbergh, President, and Secretary. Library and Publications—President, Secretary, William T. Hallett, C. C. Haight, A. H. Thorp, H. H. Holly. Education—President, Carl Pfeiffer, W. A. Thorp. Examination of Unsafe Buildings—Henry Dudley, W. Le Brun, George B. Post, R. M. Upjohn, R. M. Hunt, and A. J. Blow. The Committee of Arrangements presented a programme for the Convention of the American Institute of Architects, to be held in this City on Wednesday next, which was approved by the meeting.

OPENING OF THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The New-York Homeopathic Medical College yesterday entered upon its sixteenth year. The roomy amphitheatre was crowded with physicians and students. Quite a number of ladies were also present. The Dean of the college, Prof. Dowling, in a few words welcomed the students to the City and college, after which he introduced to the audience Dr. Egbert Guernsey, who delivered the opening address. His subject was "The Progress which had been Made in Science During the past Few Years." The address was listened to attentively by all, and displayed great learning and eloquence on the part of the speaker. Short speeches were also made by Profs. O'Connor, Helmuth, Bradford, Paine, Allen, Lilienthal, and other members of the Faculty. The college is located on the corner of Twenty-third street and Third avenue, and stands first among the homeopathic colleges of this country.

The following is a list of the members of the Faculty: J. W. Dowling, M. D., Dean; E. M. Kellogg, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Diseases of Women; T. F. Allen, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; William Tod Helmuth, M. D., Professor of Surgery; C. Th. Liebold, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery; F. S. Bradford, M. D., J. W. Dowling, M. D., Professors of Practice of Medicine; S. Lilienthal, M. D., Professor of Clinical and Psychological Medicine; Henry D. Paine, M. D., Professor of Institutes and History of Medicine; A. Ebell, M. D., Professor of Physiology; George S. Allan, D. D. S., Professor of Histology; S. P. Burdick, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics; W. O. McDonald, M. D., Professor of Gynæcology; J. A. Carmichael, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; J. T. O'Conner, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; R. H. Lyon, Esq., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. Special Lecturers—F. E. Doughty, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Genito-urinary Organs, and Adjunct to the Chair of Surgery; P. Arcularius, M. D., Lecturer on Dermatology; J. H. Thompson, M. D., Lecturer on Minor Surgery, and Clinical Assistant to the Chair of Surgery; St. Clair Smith, M. D., Lecturer, Adjunct to the Chair of Materia Medica; W. N. Guernsey, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of Women, with Clinics.

A CONFIDING JERSEYMAN.

On Monday, Charles Sommerfield, a grocer, doing business on Montgomery street, Jersey City, bought about $200 worth of groceries in New-York. While on his way home he was accosted by a well-dressed man who offered him a dollar to carry a package from a store in Dey street to Jersey City. The stranger explained that the bundle was a light one, and the grocer could go over without the wagon and come back for the money. Summerfield went to the designated place in Dey street, but there was no package there for him. When he returned for his wagon he discovered that it had been driven away. He recovered the horse and wagon at the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, New-York, but has been unable so far to recover any of the stock.

BUSINESS NOTES.

THE STOCK MARKET—THE CLEARING-HOUSE—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—ERIE—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The aspect of affairs on the Stock Exchange yesterday was anything but encouraging, the market at the opening exhibiting great weakness, which was followed by a decline in almost all of the prominent stocks on the list, ranging from one to three per cent. The decline was no doubt mainly attributable to the recent failures, of which the bears adroitly took advantage to depress values. The strongest stock on the list was Erie, which remained firm during the forenoon, and toward the close of the market advanced on reports that official advices had been received by the Directors of the company announcing that the English accountants had made a favorable report. The downward tendency of the other stocks was accelerated by a fresh failure, namely, that of H. A. Patterson, a member of the Stock Exchange. The intelligence of the failure was communicated to the Exchange in the following letter from Mr. Patterson:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1874.

G. H. Broadhead, Esq, President New-York Stock Exchange:

DEAR SIR: I regret exceedingly to announce my inability to respond to differences growing out of puts and calls. Yours respectfully, H. A. PATTERSON.

The liabilities of Mr. Patterson are not believed to be large.

A meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Montclair Railroad Company was held yesterday at No. 111 Liberty street. The committee appointed July 11, to devise a suitable plan of reorganization, reported in favor of foreclosing the mortgage and buying in the road. The report of the committee was accepted, but action on it was postponed until the 5th of November next.

The annual meeting of the Clearing-house Association was held yesterday at the Clearing-house. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Chairman—Charles F. Hunter.
Secretary—M. F. Reading.
Manager—W. A. Camp.
Clearing-house Committee—Jacob D. Vermilye, Moses Taylor, Henry F. Vail, Robert Buck, John L. Everitt.
Conference Committee—William A. Falls, Charles P. Leverich, J. Lee Smith, Richard Berry, John Castree.
Nominating Committee—Sylvester R. Comstock, James M. Morrison, James D. Fish, William H. Cox, Alexander Gilbert.
Committee on Admissions—W. A. Hall, W. L. Jenkins, R. P. Perrin, O. H. Schreiver, John Parker.
Arbitration Committee—R. H. Lowry, George L. Seney, A. H. Trowbridge, George W. Duer, N. F. Palmer.

The total transactions of the Clearing-house for the year amount to $24,142,680,912 38, and the total transactions since its organization, a period of twenty-one years, amount to $411,730,484,840 87.

The bondholders of the Oswego and Midland Railroad have appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to devise a plan of reorganization: John E. Williams, President Metropolitan National Bank; H. M. Alexander, L. G. Strasenay, H. B. Blennerhassett, and Theodore Houston.

THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

The action of the Board of Police, yesterday, in promptly and unanimously revoking General Order No. 120, by which the Superintendent of Police was shorn of all power to interfere with or suppress gambling-houses, except in pursuance of orders from the Board of Police, and re-enacting Rule No. 33 of the Police Regulations, which relegates this power into the hands of the Superintendent, where it properly belongs, was the subject of much comment in police and "sporting" circles. The proved honesty and well-known determination of the present incumbent of the Superintendent's office have created a panic in the ranks of the gamblers, as they are thoroughly aware of the fact that not a single gaming-house can in future exist in this City with the knowledge or consent of Superintendent Walling. A war on the public gaming-houses will be at once inaugurated and carried to a successful issue, if such a consummation is possible. The revocation of the general order referred to was brought about by the efforts of Commissioner Voorhis, who could not account for the public and shameless manner in which the gambling saloons on Broadway were carrying on their business nightly. On inquiry among the Captains in whose precincts gambling flourishes to such an extent, he was met by the production of the general order, of the existence of which he was in total ignorance, which effectually prevented the Captains from interfering with these places, and afforded a good excuse to those Captains who have a pecuniary interest in the continuance of the gambling business. Mr. Voorhis was also informed, during his investigation on this subject, by several Captains of Police, that under the old *régime* certain of the Commissioners had given them positive instructions not to interfere with favored establishments, or if they were compelled to make a raid, they should do so in the daytime when no gambling was going on. These tactics were employed in the raid on "Big" Mike Murray's establishment last Summer. Surprised at these facts, which came to his knowledge almost accidentally, Mr. Voorhis unearthed General Order No. 120, and, seeing its dangerous tendency, forthwith resolved to have it revoked, and rule No. 33, which he supposed was then in full force, re-enacted, and on Monday succeeded in carrying his resolution into effect, as already published in THE TIMES. The responsibility of suppressing the gaming-houses now rests with the Superintendent of Police, and there is no doubt that Mr. Walling will comply with the provisions of the law in such cases made and provided.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, John Gilmore and William Edwards pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....James Sullivan pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John White pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years....Adelaide Sands, a colored woman, pleaded guilty to the larceny of a velvet cloak and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....William Burns was convicted of stealing a silver watch from the person of Edmund Butler, of No. 33 Willow place, Brooklyn, at Pier No. 4 North River, on the 28th of August, and sentenced to three years in State Prison....Owen McGinty, charged with stealing a horse, wagon, and harness, valued at $1,050, the property of William C. Brotherton, veterinary surgeon, on the 15th of July, was placed on trial. The prisoner, who was seen by an officer driving off in the wagon with two females, said he did not intend to steal the property, having only taken the horse and wagon for a drive while he was under the influence of liquor. The jury found the prisoner guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and he was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

END OF THE DOG POUND.

To-morrow the authority of the dog-catchers will cease, the ordinance empowering them to capture curs having been repealed by the Common Council. How these men intend to distinguish themselves in future is not known, except in a few natural instances where they have decided to turn their hands to the work of electioneering for Tammany, in purely local contests. The vote by which the ordinance was abolished in the Board of Aldermen was painfully suggestive of ingratitude. One City father, who had secured the appointment of three Democratic dog catchers, proclaimed that the whole system was immoral, and recorded his vote against it. Alderman Morris looked upon him with astonishment and made a special note of his unexpected action.

The dog pound will be closed this evening.

THE MAYOR'S NEW CHARGES AGAINST JOHN KELLY.

Owing to the pressure of public business on Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, very little progress was made in the compilation of statistics which are to be embodied in his new charges against Mr. John Kelly, and the document will not be ready until to-morrow evening. The Mayor says that there has been some unavoidable delay in procuring the statistics he requires, and that they will prove very important in connection with the official acts of Mr. Kelly while Sheriff. Mr. Kelly has not yet applied for an order for the arrest of the Mayor on a charge of libel, and it is supposed that he will take no proceedings in the matter until the Mayor has discharged his second "thunderbolt."

POLICE COURT EXAMINATIONS.

Judge Barrett rendered his decision yesterday on the application for the release of Henry J. Salisbury, committed by Justice Murray on a charge of forging the signature of his employers, Mitchell & Bowen, to five checks. The ground of the application was that the prisoner was not publicly examined or told the nature of the charge, and that he was without counsel, and unaware of his right to an oral examination. Judge Barrett said it did not appear that the prisoner had demanded an examination or had asked the Magistrate the nature of the charge against him. The writ was dismissed and the prisoner remanded.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

The suit of Oakley, assignee of George Betts, to recover from the City $500, awarded for services performed for the Board of Canvassers, while holding the position of Assistant Clerk to the Board of Aldermen in 1868, was dismissed yesterday in the Supreme Court by Judge Van Brunt. In the case of Daniel Collins, who sued for $892, salary as Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, which claim was disputed on the ground that his appointment was illegal, a verdict for the plaintiff was directed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY—POSITION OF THE MINISTRY—ACTIVITY IN THE COFFEE MARKET—THE IMPRISONED BISHOPS—NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874.

The General Assembly of the Empire adjourns to-day, after an exciting session of four months, during which period the party (Conservative) in power has achieved nothing but a prolongation of their tenure of office. Bills of great importance to the vitality and progress of Brazil were introduced by the Ministry only to be so manœuvred as to defer final decision. The promises of the speech from the throne are unfulfilled, and a people aching under the burdens imposed by a perversion of the Recruiting law into a piece of electioneering machinery, see all their hopes and aspirations of an untrammeled exercise of the franchise without danger of being recruited into the ranks of an army not remarkable for pay or *esprit du corps* dashed to the ground. The Ministers will now seek repose in departmental labor from the badgering of the session, though, with one exception, they answered all delicate questions with such a commendable lack of directness as to constantly remind one of the simile of the water on the duck's back, or they assumed to be so completely ignorant of the matter under discussion as to suggest their intimate acquaintance with the general tenor of the manner and bearing of American officials before investigating committees. The next position, in process of gradation, is to reply, "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

The appointment of two Commissioners, by the Government of the Argentine Confederation, to proceed to Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of meeting similar Commissioners appointed by the Empire, to consider and arrange disputed boundary lines between the two countries, is an evidence of a more healthful feeling growing up in the River Platte countries as between the Republic and Empire. Much future dissent and ill-feeling will be avoided if the labors of the commission terminate with all present points definitively adjudicated, and the possibility of any political war-cry of "fifty-four forty or fight" may be avoided.

The activity in the coffee market, though seasonable, is remarkable when the low quotations are considered. Every avenue of transportation to the city is overcrowded with coffee, and complaints of delay are rife against the principal transportation company—the Dom Pedro Segunda Railway—who consume from six to ten days in transporting "lots" distances of from seventy to one hundred and twenty miles. Considering the ease with which this "cargo" is handled, its cleanliness, and the eagerness of exporters to take it from the sheds and warehouses as soon as the slow-going clerks "confer" it, the lack of foresight in making provision for "moving the crops" at a time when they could so easily have anticipated the rush is criminally culpable. The only reason given by the railway officials is that they ordered additional cars and power, but being a Government road the delays of red tape intervened to prevent their being here in time to be of avail.

The receipts for the month just passed, of August, from all parts, have been heavy—316,000 sacks, as against 220,000 for August, 1873, showing an increase of 96,000 sacks. The receipts since Sept. 1 show a still greater increase over last year, and experts predicate a crop of greater volume than the famous crop of 1867, which reached 2,659,735 large sacks of five arrobas (thirty-two pounds) each. The present sack contains sixty kilogrammes, or about 132 pounds. Four steam-ships have landed and sailed within ten days, with large cargoes of coffee: Isabella, to New-York, with 10,000 sacks; the Merrimack, New-York, 18,000 sacks; the La Lande, to New-Orleans, 14,500 sacks, and the Memling, to St. Thomas, for orders to some American port, with 12,500 sacks. Should the product of other countries be equally great, the decline in prices predicted in my last is inevitable.

The Bishops now serving their several terms of imprisonment in one of the forts of the bay, continue to issue addresses to the faithful in their dioceses, but these addresses are not very reverently received by the masses. In fact, considering that all the citizens of the Empire are Catholic, if anything, their rude derision of these martyrs (?) is anything but creditable to the national character.

Sarmiento, instead of going to the United States as Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Confederation, has been wisely retained as Cabinet Minister, where his large experience and broad views will be vastly more useful to the young, vigorous, and growing Republic.

Salvini has just concluded a short engagement, successful as to the character of the audience—the imperial family being present every night—and impression produced, but pecuniarily a failure. Carl and Mme. Lutz Feininger, violinist and vocalist, of New-York, made their bow to a very respectable audience last night, and produced a favorable impression. Herr Hugo Bussmeyer, a pianist, well known to the New-York Maennerchor and Liederkranz Societies, has just been appointed Director of the Imperial Conservatory of Music, at a handsome salary.

Naval Constructor Webb who accompanied the Naval Commissioner to investigate the expenditures for repairs on the Lancaster, will return to New-York via Europe in the Illiwanni, to leave on the 7th. Col. Frank B. Smith, stenographer to the commission, left here in the mail steam-ship Merrimack on the 26th ult.

The Lancaster, again undergoing repairs, and the Mononghahela are still in this harbor, the latter awaiting definite orders from the Navy Department regarding her future movements.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE INSURRECTION IN FAVOR OF GEN. MITRE—CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Although the chief direct effect upon the United States of the insurrection now in progress in the Argentine Republic will be the consequent rise in the price of hides, yet the similarity of the Constitutions of the two countries, and the causes of the rebellion, give the struggle great interest in the minds of the people of this country. The Argentine Republic is a confederation of fourteen Provinces or States, some 1,200,000 miles in area, and peopled by about 1,700,000 inhabitants, according to the census taken four years ago. As already hinted, its Government is similar to that of the United States. Indeed, its Constitution is almost a direct copy of ours in all essential points, except that its chief executive officer, also called the President, is elected for six years, and is not then eligible for re-election. President Sarmiento is the present incumbent of the office, and his term will expire on the 12th of October. For the vacant office there were two candidates, Dr. Avellaneda and Gen. Mitre. The election was held last Spring, and on the 6th of August the Argentine National Congress announced that the successful ticket was headed by Dr. Avellaneda, with Gov. Acosta as Vice President. The victory was a very decisive one, as they carried eleven of the fourteen provinces. But the three provinces carried by Gen. Mitre were so populous, being mostly on the coast, and including Buenos Ayres, which alone has 200,000 inhabitants, or almost one-seventh of the entire population of the Republic, that the victory is much less decisive when compared by the electoral vote. Dr. Avellaneda received 146 to Mitre's 79. But even counting thus, the victory was so complete, and Dr. Avellaneda was so popular, especially in the interior provinces, that it was thought that the change of Administrations would be effected without disaster. But now suddenly comes the news that the followers of Gen. Mitre have set up the charge of fraud in the elections, and as their chief has been counted out, they propose to make him President by force.

It has been already said that Buenos Ayres is one of the three provinces carried by Gen. Mitre, and it is there that the insurrection has made its first appearance. The fleet, it is said, has declared for Gen. Mitre; but that is a matter of little consequence, as it consists of exactly two monitors, and, moreover, the foreign men-of-war in the harbor would probably interfere to prevent so summary establishment of a blockade by a movement confessedly insurrectionary. The fate of the rebellion probably depends upon the action of the army, as it can carry victory to either party by declaring in its favor. The number of the army available for the use of the Government, on the supposition of loyalty, is about 3,000, the bulk of the regular army being on the frontier guarding it against the Indians. It is said that a state of siege has been declared in the provinces of Santa Fé, Entre Rios, Arrecifes, Corrientes, and Buenos Ayres. This is very probable of the latter, for it is at Chivilcoy, in that province, situated about seventy miles from the capital, that the insurgent forces have gathered. It is difficult to see the sense of such a declaration in the case of the other three provinces, unless it is that a Government conscription may be made. The insurrection has even proceeded so far that the newspapers of Buenos Ayres have suspended publication. They are about fifteen in number, and the subscription rates for the dailies is from $25 to $40 per month, and for the weeklies about $200 a year. It needs to be added that money is abundant in the Republic, and that a paper dollar can be purchased for about four cents.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—La Figlia del Reggimento, (Italian Opera)—Mlle. Marie Heilbron, Signor Scolara.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Partners for Life—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Jeffreys Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The School for Scandal—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Connie Soogah—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and others.

PARK THEATRE.—Gilded Age—Mr. Raymond and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Fille de Madame Angot—Mlle. Aimée, M. Kolletz.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Sphynx—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Deluge; or, Paradise Lost—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture. Day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Hand in Glove—1,000 Milliners—Mr. C. B. Bishop.

COLOSSEUM.—Paris by Night—Miscellaneous. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Walking Feat—Mr. Weston.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

For a long time there was some talk among the Democrats of nominating Mr. William Butler Duncan for Mayor. He would have made so good a Mayor that the Tammany people were never likely to choose him as their candidate. Then it was said that Recorder Hackett would be put in the field. But although we should have gained in one way by his election, we should have lost in another, for it would be very hard to find another Recorder so devoted to his duty as Mr. Hackett. He has delivered the community from more thieves and rascals than any other man on the Bench. We should have been sorry to see Judge Hackett enticed from a position in which he has rendered great services to the community, in order that he might take one where his industry and energy would have had far smaller scope. Both these propositions are now definitively abandoned, and Mr. Wickham is the coming man. Now, who is to be the Republican candidate? It is not a bit too soon to settle that point.

Mr. Bradlaugh, the atheistical lecturer and blatherskite politician so much admired by the *Tribune*, has been left at the bottom of the poll in the Northampton election. This person declared, during his recent visit to the United States, that Mr. Gladstone dissolved Parliament chiefly with the view of preventing him from gaining admission to it, and the *Tribune* is responsible for the news that the Speaker of the House of Commons kept himself studiously out of the way in order to delay the issuing of the writ for the election till after Bradlaugh's unavoidable departure for America. This may be a very ingenious way of advertising a needy lecturer, but surely the most gullible of people will cease to believe that Bradlaugh is anything more than a pretentious demagogue when they find his political influence measured by the 1,700 votes of the half-educated artisans of Northampton.

The gathering of the Republican clans of Massachusetts at Worcester last evening was somewhat enlivened by the appearance of a letter from Gen. Butler, announcing that he will not be a candidate for Governor this year. The annual convention will be held to-day, and the friends of Gov. Talbot are confident that he will be nominated. The adherents of Loring do not appear to have given up hope yet; but they find the Talbot men in no wise inclined to listen to any compromise measures likely to interfere with the prohibitionist Governor's nomination. Ex-Congressman Dawes will probably be President of the convention.

Republicans in France have no special reason for discouragement in the result of the elections for the Councils General on the 4th of October. The latest dispatches indicate that the Conservative gains are not so heavy as at first supposed, and the losses sustained in some departments by the Republicans are, on the whole, pretty nearly balanced by their gains in others. There are still one hundred departments to hear from, in which there was no choice, and a second ballot will be required. Many evidences of the activity of the Bonapartists were exhibited during the recent elections, and the supporters of the late Empire had some noteworthy successes, while the Monarchical parties were almost lost sight of. The Bonapartists had made very elaborate preparations for this occasion, and seem to have been allowed to work the old electoral machinery of the Empire without any hindrance, and in numerous instances to great advantage. Every day brings fresh proof that the only enemy French Republicans have to fear is resuscitated Imperialism.

The Carlists are in trouble. The "sinews of war" are beginning to give out, and mutinies and complaints are consequently the order of the day. The Spanish Republicans have received intelligence of the attempted assassination of Don Carlos at Durango by a mutineer, and the latest news indicates that the pretender is dangerously wounded. Troops of Carlists have also received severe repulses, and the priesthood finds it exceedingly difficult to arouse enough enthusiasm among the peasantry to furnish new recruits. If Don Carlos recovers from his wound, and his misfortunes teach him a little wisdom, he will cease burning railway trains and issuing manifestoes, and betake himself to comfortable and secure exile.

"OUT IN THE COLD."

If any newspaper can be accepted as an authority on the affairs of Tammany, decidedly it is the New-York *Herald*. It used to have about a score of its "intellectual department" in Tweed's pay—that is, drawing the money of the City for services rendered to the Tammany Ring. Oakey Hall was one of its editors. The friends of the proprietor received any offices which they happened to want. It was, as some people may think, very natural that the *Herald* should support Tammany. At any rate, it always did support it. It never published the figures which proved the Ring frauds. On the contrary, it denied them all, and said they had been invented by a pack of horrible "Englishmen." In 1871, it declared that Tammany ought to carry the elections, and deserved to do so; that the City debt was only $31,485,000, when in reality it was $100,000,000. "Everywhere"—we quote its own words—"the Metropolis, under the benignant nurturing of the Controller's [Connolly's] statistics, bids fair to bloom even more beautifully than before." Mayor Hall it described as the "Admirable Crichton of our City politics." In May, 1871, it admitted that Tweed & Co. had spent the public money pretty freely, but it argued thus, (we again quote its own words:) "Who cares on either side how the money comes, so that it goes freely to the party? In making money plentiful, will it [Tammany] not make us all rich? Make way for Tammany! for is it not by using the means that we gain the power?" And so it went on, down to the last moment of Tweed's rule, and even beyond it; for it is still working to bring Tweed back—not forgetting Oakey Hall.

Our intellectual contemporary is, however, disappointed at the proposed nomination by Tammany of Mr. Wickham for Mayor. It confesses that it has "aided and advised" the Tammany leaders, and it refers in terms of regretful affection to "*our* absent Tweed." It then admits that "the *Herald* is out in the cold like the rest of them," and declares that John Kelly and John Morrisey rule the roast. "And we, with all our suggestions, and hints, and words of encouragement and sympathy—why, we are out in the cold, with the crowd, who know that the saints are giving the fat slices to bosom friends, and waiting until they throw them the bones." It is certainly a very hard case, and we must say that we think our intellectual but unhappy friend has deserved better treatment. It has done its best. It could not save the Ring, but it devoted all its "enterprise" and gigantic intellect to the task. And now it has been "left out in the cold." It is quite clear that John Kelly has not a spark of gratitude in his composition, for if he had he would have thrown the handkerchief to a certain gentleman who has been a true friend of the "boys," and who, having failed to get that Cardinal's hat from the Pope, might perhaps condescend to fill the comparatively ignoble office of Mayor of New-York.

It is quite clear that John Kelly is making many enemies, but after all he knows what he is about. He has plenty of money at his command, and the rank and file of the old Tammany party are still at his back. They, too, have long been "out in the cold," but they have never abandoned the hope of getting up near the stove again. Mayor Havemeyer has given them a better chance than they might have had, by what Gov. Dix politely describes as the "eccentricity with which he has more than once surprised his fellow-citizens." And John Kelly has played his cards very well. He even contrived to get a worthy gentleman nominated for Governor by the Syracuse Convention, in spite of the "Joe Warren" of the party, who have been obliged once more to eat what they look upon as "boiled crow." A respectable candidate must be a sort of horrible nightmare to "Joe Warren" and other political freebooters of the same pattern. That was a very great success for John Kelly, and it was creditable to his sagacity to attempt it, for he knew that the respectable vote in the Democratic Party could only be brought out by a respectable man. He contrives to keep the ragged crowd of Tweedites in the background, and begs the public to fix their gaze solely on Mr. Tilden. The game is being very well played, and John Kelly is a far safer leader for Tammany than the New-York *Herald*, which for the last half-dozen years has been utterly incapable of perceiving the drift of public opinion. If John Kelly has left it "out in the cold," as it so bitterly complains, he has put it in the very best place that could be found for it.

We should not be surprised to find that Tammany has been making some way of late, just enough to stimulate the Republican Party into activity. Nothing is so bad in an election as to make "cock-sure" of winning. For that reason we are never sorry to see the Democratic papers "blowing" about their certain triumph—it lulls their own followers into a sense of false security, and it stirs up their antagonists. As our readers are well aware, we always endeavor to inspire caution in the minds of our friends, leaving the shouting part of the work to be done by the "organs," which are expressly hired for it. This year the Republicans cannot fail to win if they work with their usual energy and perseverance, but they may lose if they take it into their heads to go to sleep. There can be no question as to the popularity of Gov. Dix, and it is idle to say that he is being injured by the third-term talk. Until within the last few days, "third termism" seemed mere gas; and if it is now assuming a more substantial shape, the President has to thank Murtagh and some other of his friends for it. When the issue comes before the public, they will make short work of it, and in the meantime it seems not a little absurd to call upon Gen. Dix to avow his opposition to it. Of course he *is* opposed it—how could he be otherwise? We assume that much, and we do so merely on grounds of ordinary common sense. Most people will do the same. It is not possible, therefore, that any attempt to render the third-term question popular can injure Gen. Dix. The people know that he is an honest man, and a sensible one into the bargain. They know what he will do if he is elected, and they can judge what the party at his back will do. Can they have any such confidence in the Tammany forces which are now marshaled under John Kelly to the support of Mr. Tilden? Could Mr. Tilden control his followers if he were elected? Nobody will suppose that for a moment. What was the fate of Hoffman in the same position? The people see all this, and are not to be confused by the din of election cries. For Mr. Tilden we have a sincere respect, but behind him are the "Colonel" Fellows and the Shandleys and the Campbells, just as they were behind Tweed in the old days. The voters will stick to the safe side, re-elect Dix, and leave the Tammanyites where John Kelly has put the *Herald*—out in the cold.

THE ASSESSMENT PROBLEM.

If the Assembly Committee of Ways and Means did not already have a clear perception of the magnitude and intricacy of the questions which they were instructed to investigate, the able and exhaustive speech made by Mr Andrews at their yesterday's session, was admirably fitted to enlighten them. When so experienced an observer of the inequalities of taxation hesitates to express any very decided opinion as to the proper way of correcting these inequalities, it must be pretty obvious to the committee that they have to deal with a problem which will make severe demands on their powers of elucidation and suggestion. Considered in its relations to State taxation, there are certain broad and general inequalities which prove that the real estate of New-York bears an unfair proportion of burdens. As has been repeatedly shown in these columns, it is simply monstrous to suppose that the 13,000 to 14,000 acres of Manhattan Island contain assessable real estate of nearly as much value as that of the whole of the rest of the State put together. It is equally absurd to suppose that on any equitable system of assessment thirty-five counties of the State could be made to show in 1873 a valuation of personal property $18,800,482 lower than it was in 1852, while during the same period the valuation of personal property in New-York has advanced from ninety eight to two hundred and ninety-two millions. It may be demonstrable that the wealth of New-York has increased 200 per cent. in twenty-one years, but it would puzzle a very ingenious statistician to demonstrate why the people of Chenango should be fifty per cent. poorer than they were in 1852; why Oneida, including the City of Utica, should possess forty per cent. less, and Monroe, including the City of Rochester, should have thirty-three per cent. less of personal property than they had twenty-one years ago. Yet such are the statements sworn to by the Assessors of these counties.

One-fifth of all the taxes paid by the people of this City goes into the State Treasury, so that they have a very obvious interest in protesting against a system under which half the entire State tax is levied upon their property. Mr. Andrews alludes to the fact that New-York real estate is assessed at sixty per cent. of its value on a fair sale, because, among other reasons, the disproportionate burden of the State tax would be increased under any other system. In point of fact, the assessment in counties other than New-York and Kings ranges from fifteen to forty-four per cent. We agree with Mr. Wells and his colleagues, that the true remedy for such inequalities is simply to see that the law is rigorously enforced. The local assessors take an oath to fix the assessed value of real estate at its market value, and until these officers are subjected to the penalties of perjury for disregarding their oath, arbitrary rates of assessment will continue to perplex the State Board of Equalization, and to relieve the least honest counties of the State at the expense of those where a nearer approach is made to a faithful observance of the law.

Mr. Andrews is unquestionably right in his opinion that the existing system of assessing personal property is "utterly worthless," and ought to be cut away, root and branch. He cites a score of sample cases to illustrate the endless contradictions and inequalities of the law, as now interpreted and enforced. These should be studied by every one who has the slightest interest in the subject, as they present, in a very felicitous way, the chief points of a very intricate question. While disapproving of the reforms proposed by Mr. Wells, Tax Commissioner Andrews makes the very sensible reminder that any changes in the Tax laws of this State ought to have a special reference to the legislation of Connecticut, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania. This State has undoubtedly lost a great deal of manufacturing capital owing to the inequalities of its assessment system, and the States referred to have profited by our loss. The legislation of Pennsylvania on this subject has been exceedingly intelligent and beneficial, and the Assembly committee would do well to study it with reference both to the evils which it was intended to remedy and to the results which it has achieved.

THE ARGENTINE INSURRECTION.

The revolt of Gen. Mitre and his friends, in the Argentine Republic, seems to have assumed the proportions of a revolution. At this distance from the scene of conflict, and with slight data from which to draw conclusions, it is difficult to say whether the movement headed by Gen. Mitre is inspired by anything more than a feeling of partisan disappointment and desire to get even. Under the Constitution of the Republic, the President is elected for six years; he is not eligible for re-election until after the lapse of one term of office. The present incumbent, Sarmiento, succeeded Gen. Mitre. Sarmiento's term of office expires Oct. 12, 1874; the election of his successor took place last Spring. At that election there were at first three candidates, Gen. Mitre, Dr. Alsina, who is now Vice President, and Dr. Avellaneda, Minister of Public Instruction. Alsina, however, withdrew, and the contest was narrowed to one between Mitre and Avellaneda. The Sarmiento Administration has been accused of grave abuses, and of taking sides with the Avellaneda party against Mitre. The elections were attended with violent disorders all over the Republic. Sarmiento's life was continually in danger, and he was openly shot at by an Italian, who, with his accomplice, was arrested on the spot. In Entre Rios, where Lopez Jordan headed a long and bloody rebellion a few years ago, the commotions were most serious. Assassinations were common all over the province; the Jordanists swarmed through the country, committing murders and spreading terror wherever they appeared. Explosives were found in ballot-boxes, and a general reign of terror seemed imminent. The result of the election was finally announced, Avellaneda having 146 electoral votes, and Mitre 79.

Various questions entered into this political contest, the most important being those connected with the foreign relations of the Republic. Mitre was especially a conservative candidate, and pledged to peace. Trouble has long been brewing between the Argentine Republic and that of Chili, in consequence of a claim on the part of the Argentines to all that part of Patagonia which lies south of the Rio Negro and west of the Andes. There are also difficulties impending between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, growing out of the uncertain settlement of the partnership of the Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay in the Paraguay affair. Gen. Mitre, as Commander in Chief of the Argentine forces, brought a long series of stormy negotiations to a successful termination, at the close of the Paraguayan war. The troubles have broken out afresh, and in a somewhat different form. Avellaneda, it is asserted, is pledged to decide all these controversies by the sword. It is possible that his belligerent declarations are popular with the Argentines; but it strikes an impartial observer as unfortunate that Gen. Mitre, who has certainly approved himself a statesman of ability and broad and humane principles, should not be the undisputed choice of the people. Gen. Mitre is reckoned as one of the ablest public men in the South American States. He has held many important posts in the Republic, is an orator of considerable power, and a soldier of tried valor and skill.

So far as our people are concerned, we must wish for peace in the Argentine Republic. The commerce of the United States with Buenos Ayres and various other ports on the River Plate is considerable. Navigation of that river would still be free to all nations under a pacific President of the Republic. It is by no means certain that it would be with Avellaneda in the chair. Upon the Argentines, however, the effect of a prolonged civil war would be most disastrous. Their credit is already impaired, an annual deficit of about $3,000,000 being reported from their Department of Finance. People are fleeing from the country, and it is likely that the rush of fugitives will be very great. The population of the republic is heterogeneous, and not especially intelligent. The people are naturally easy-going and susceptible; they are readily handled by demagogues and tricksters. Unless the present contest is speedily brought to an end, there is great danger that the country will be rent into fragments, and that the Argentine Confederation will resolve itself into the petty chieftaincies from which it was originally formed.

OUR CITY VAGRANTS.

As the season wears on toward Winter, and country vagrancy becomes no longer pleasant and profitable, the loafers and idlers begin to flock into the City. We have enough of these at all seasons of the year, but in the Summer they pick up a precarious living in the rural districts within easy reach of New-York. We hear of them in New-Jersey, on Long Island, and scattered through Westchester and adjoining counties. They forage in the orchard and the vegetable field. Farmers sometimes come upon camps of them roasting green corn by fires from fence-rails, broiling a fat chicken from a neighboring barn-yard, or cooking stolen potatoes in the ashes. Many fruit-raisers declare that they despair of paying expenses while they cultivate orchards so near the City as to afford solace and shelter to the predatory horde that spreads itself over the country during the Summer. No city is without them; no part of the country is ever entirely free from them, unless it may be some pathless wilderness where there is absolutely no neglected thing that can be profitably appropriated by these tenants at large. They have been away all Summer; they are coming back with the fashionable people.

People who keep what are called "regular hours," do not know how large a portion of the City's population sleeps out of doors, and in public places, nor how many men walk the streets through the bitter cold of Winter, dozing against lamp-posts, or in secluded corners, in the painful intermissions of their forced marches. These all find the cool nights uncomfortable in their looped and windowed raggedness. The vagrants who have been tramps during the Summer have returned to their old haunts; and these, with the drifting thousands who have bivouacked in the streets, are ready to swell the idle, aimless, thriftless horde which for want of a better name we call the pauper element. The number of able-bodied men out of work and dependent upon chance charity is very large; it seems likely to increase. Already, though the warm days of out-door comfort have scarcely passed, the streets are thronged with mendicants of every grade, from the miserable cripple whose helplessness is an appeal in itself, to the sturdy young fellow who belligerently demands "change enough to get a glass of whisky." We need not expect ever to get rid of this unpleasant feature of city life; but it is an alarming fact that the begging class grows larger, more aggressive, and more of a nuisance. On some days the main thoroughfares seem absolutely blockaded with beggars in all sorts of disguises—beggars unmistakable, beggars "in mufti," beggars in ambush, and beggars suddenly unmasking themselves from behind the deceptive appearance of a semi-seedy garb that might pass muster for "respectable" almost anywhere. Here and there one meets a petitioner who might be a highwayman if the night were dark and the street unfrequented; and now and then the humble applicant for a crust of bread makes off with the door-mat or any portable property within reach from the neglected house-entrance. But, for the most part, these mendicants are not thieves; perhaps they are not downright banditti for the same reason that they are idle; they have not force enough to be anything else but what they are—vagrants.

What to do with these shiftless hangers-on is a problem that has vexed older communities than ours. Happily, the burden has not yet been so pressed upon us that we need despair. But, in the first place, it may as well be conceded that there is a large class of people who do not want work, and who only pretend that they do while they beg. Then there is another class who hang about the City with fatal persistence, though they may find employment out of it. It is also true that soup-houses, and all other forms of unquestioning relief for the poor, are immediately filled with these two classes, to the exclusion of the more deserving. If the managers of charitable institutions decide to keep "open house" in any sense of the term, we must suppose that they know what is best, after a careful examination of all the facts. But the expedient is always a doubtful one. We may as well now consider that the City will be burdened this Winter with many destitute people, of our own and of the surrounding country. We urge in advance that charitable assistance be first directed to finding work for the unemployed. It is better that five dollars be spent in nominal wages for work that is not needed to be done than one dollar in direct charity. There are many associations whose business it is to pick up in the City the homeless and workless, and send them where they will find shelter and employment. These ought to be liberally helped by those who have money to give, and no time to give it with personal attention. The dominant purpose of all organized charity should be to find work. Above all, there should be no hue and cry of vast public measures for the relief of the idle. We need no advertisement to attract and encourage vagrancy. And when the able-bodied pauper is set to work, there will be abundant relief for the silent poor and for those who have no helper.

A CANDIDATE DECLINES.

He is by no means the first one who has this year declined, with much pain and many thanks, the gift of office which his admiring countrymen have desired to thrust upon him. His hesitation on the threshold of national politics is not, it seems, due to natural timidity, nor to be attributed to an overwhelming sense of his own unworthiness. On the contrary, the candidate to whom we specially refer is not lacking in knowledge of men and things. He has been, for a score of years, a student of human nature in the courts of Massachusetts; has a reputation as a witty and keen lawyer, whose tongue does not falter when pleading to save a rascal's life, and whose hand is steady when he pens the strongest invective. There is nothing rural or verdant about him; no false modesty pushes him into the background, and leaves him there trembling and ashamed of his own weakness, while the brazen-faced pass on to fortune. But he has finally resolved, after careful consideration, to decline the offer of a Congressional candidature made him by his friends and neighbors, and, in a burst of frankness, tells them so. The fleshpots of Washington are not, he freely avows, without their charm; but, while he admits their allurements, he shudders as he thinks of the dangers which one must incur in order to possess them. "When," says this retiring candidate, "I recall the many instances of lives blighted and mutilated by discontent and restlessness engendered by the fascinations of the capital, I shrink from the hazard." And so he returns into the routine of the profession which he has long successfully followed, and leaves his friends, who were certain that he would be elected if nominated, quite forlorn.

There is something almost startling in the earnestness with which this unambitious man says, in the opening paragraph of his letter declining the nomination, "I believe that, unless I interpose, I shall be nominated for, and elected to, the office of Representative to Congress from this district!" One can imagine him shrinking back as if he had suddenly arrived at the verge of a precipice, from plunging over which nothing but the most determined attitude could save him. He seems like *Col. Mulberry Sellers*, in the "Gilded Age," to search within the depths of his character for the cause of offense he has given, that he may discern why the public wishes to send him to Congress. But he also gives in detail his various objections to becoming a candidate. He finds the sense of obligation under which it is evident that his constituents intend to hold him, if they elect him, "irksome" and disagreeable. He alludes with some asperity to the "superintendence and overseership and regulation of self-constituted advisers," as "humiliating." He has had a peep at the Congressional elephant, and does not wish to see any more. The "servitude of candidature," as he calls it, would suffocate him. He had thought that he was to be nominated for and elected to a position where his advice would be asked, and where he might air his theories of national development. But, alas! he finds an hundred constituents, each bringing the millstone of some prejudice or hobby to hang about his neck and to keep him down; and, under the circumstances, he is definitely resolved not to attempt to soar. Better for him the charms of an active, although obscure, existence in the circle of his own neighborhood than the garish lights of that capital which, as the declining candidate expresses it, has a "power of incapacitating those who come within its charmed precincts for the quiet pleasures and ordinary enjoyments of life."

Perhaps if the Admiring Countrymen would have a little more confidence in the people whom they elect to represent them, and a more just conception of the real duties of the Congressman, they would not now and then find it so difficult to secure a good nominee. The spectacle of a Congressional district sending its nomination begging for acceptance, and getting it incontinently refused at the hands of many of its best citizens, as was the case some time since in a neighboring State, may possibly convey a useful lesson. Why is there such a marked hesitancy in accepting office on the part of large numbers of men admirably fitted for places in the national councils? Do they dread the publicity and the reckless misrepresentation to which partisans and a herd of unreasoning observers would compel them, if they were elected, to submit? Evidently not, since they can hardly escape publicity and scandal even in the small orbits of their native towns and villages. Do they not rather dread the dreary flood of pretentious, arbitrary, and one-sided advice which would pour in upon them in thousands of letters from "constituents" who helped to elect them, as soon as they were well settled in Congressional chairs? Do they not often reflect, when urged to accept a nomination, that if they are really desirous of doing the nation a service, which shall be national in the highest sense, they can in many cases do it more freely as private individuals than as representatives of the people? And are they not sometimes thrown into abject terror of anything like office-holding by the spectacle of the merciless and vindictive fury with which constituents gore the unhappy Congressman who makes a false step? The untimely fate of the wretched legislators who from time to time dare to rise above the prejudices of those who elected them has power to fill even courageous breasts with dismay.

RAILWAY MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN THE COST UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3—THE APPROPRIATIONS EXCEEDED.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Postmaster General Jewell finds himself somewhat embarrassed in regard to the heavy increase of pay for railroad transportation of the mails, which was authorized under the act of March 3, 1873. It appears that by that act the Postmaster General was directed to reweigh the mails and readjust the pay on all railroads in the United States. This has been done to a very great extent, and payments under the readjustments have been promptly made by the department. The reweighing of the mails was ordered to be done in October, 1873. There was an appropriation made of $50,000 for this increased payment, and about $25,000 was also appropriated for the usual yearly increase in the mails. It now appears that under this readjustment the increase in the pay of railroads already made amounts to $1,000,000 in round numbers, and the department estimates that there is $500,000 more due on accounts yet to be presented or adjusted. The Postmaster General on Saturday had his attention called to a warrant being made in favor of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, amounting to more than $100,000 for increased pay for mail service for the year ended June 30, 1874. Upon examining the appropriations it was found that more money had been spent in this direction than was appropriated, and the Postmaster General ordered this voucher to be suspended, and all other adjustments for increased service during that year to be also suspended until Congress shall have made an appropriation therefor. To show how much this act augments the cost of railroad transportation it is noticed that the increase on the Erie Railroad, for instance, was from $375 per mile to $705 per mile, amounting to $323,000 per annum instead of $175,000, which had been the price heretofore paid. The increase on the New-York Central is more than $100,000, which, though due under the law cannot now be paid. It is a subject of remark, however, at the department, that while the mails were reweighed in October, 1873, the railroad company and some others did not return the weights until the middle of September, 1874; so that, while they collected the amount due them for regular services at the beginning of each quarter, this $100,000 was not asked for until the 1st of October, 1874, nine months after it might have been demanded and received under the reweighing. There now appears to be no way of obtaining the money until Congress makes an appropriation to provide for it. The responsibility for this condition of affairs seems to the department to be chargeable partly to the insufficiency of the Congressional appropriation, and partly to the delay of the railroad companies in making their returns.

THE BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE AND THE TARIFF LAWS.

Boston, Oct. 6.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade to-day, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee appoint a special committee to represent the Board before the Secretary of the Treasury and Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, concerning a revision of the tariff laws, with a view to simplify the collections of the Customs revenue, remove obstructions to commerce, diminish opportunities for fraud on the revenue, protect the honest against the fraudulent importer, and promote economy in the collection, by abolishing unproductive Customhouses and duties; the said committee to be requested to gather all the necessary information by conferring with merchants in all branches of trade interested therein, and especially consider what can be done to facilitate the transit of the products of Canada through this port for export. Also that the said committee be requested to confer with the Chamber of Commerce in New-York, in reference to the matters submitted to it.

SECOND TRIAL OF PHELPS.

Albany, Oct 6.—The second trial of Phelps was commenced this morning by the drawing of jurors out of a panel of only twenty-four talesmen. At 2 o'clock ten jurors had been secured, when the panel being exhausted, the Judge ordered ten more talesmen to be selected, from among whom to draw the remaining two jurors. The court then took a recess until 3:30 o'clock. The remaining jurors were obtained at the afternoon session and the court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE LATE AUDITOR OF MINNESOTA INDICTED.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 6.—The Grand Jury came into the Court of Common Pleas to-day, and presented twenty-three indictments against Charles McIlrath, late State Auditor. It is supposed the indictments are for malfeasance in office, though the tenor of the charges has not been made known. Mr. McIlrath was arrested, and gave bail. His statement in relation to his accounts and the frauds alleged against him is nearly ready for publication, and he expresses himself as absolutely certain that when the public see his side of the controversy his good name will be fully vindicated.

THE FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.

DISCUSSING THE MERITS OF THE HOLLY SYSTEM AND STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6.—The Firemen's Convention assembled this morning, and the Committee on the Order of Business recommended that two general topics, prevention and extinguishment, presented last year, be reviewed by a committee. They also reported twelve new propositions, and recommended each proposition to be referred to a separate committee of five, with instructions to report at this meeting. The titles of these propositions will be given as the reports are made, or as the discussions occur. Committees were then appointed to consider the various topics reported.

Topic No. I was then taken up for discussion, to wit: "Does the existence of any direct-acting service system justify reliance upon that system alone for the extinguishment of fires, without the aid of auxiliary movable fire-engines?"

Mr. Sharkhill, of Tennessee, wished to hear about the Holly system.

Mr. Gibson, of Rochester, N. Y., stated his city had the largest Holly works in use. Two weeks ago, at a fire two miles from the works, five two-and-a-half-inch streams knocked shingles off the roof. The works could send water through forty miles of pipes, and the speaker expressed himself very much in favor of the system, but even though pipe was laid all over the city, he would not dispense with other fire apparatus, as the Holly works might get out of order like a fire engine.

Mr. Hollingsworth, of Evansville, said they had been using the Holly system three years with perfect success. It has accomplished all claimed for it, and the people of Evansville are satisfied with it. He did not wish to detract from the merits of steam fire-engines, but he thought the Holly system as good. He would not, however, dispense with their steam fire-engines, although they had not used them for several years.

Mr. Heinmuller, of Columbus, Ohio, said they had used the Holly system for years, but had little faith in it. When they had forty-six miles of pipe laid two streams could not be thrown over a four-story building. When they put on sufficient pressure to throw over a four-story building the pipes burst. He thought, however, that the system might answer for towns of from eight to ten thousand inhabitants.

Mr. Keevill, of Norfolk, Va., said that the Holly system filled the bill in his city, but their engines were always kept in running order.

Mr. McFadden, of Memphis, opposed the Holly system.

Mr. Hartley, of Covington, thought the Holly system the best in the world, but they kept their reserve engines, which, however, were never needed.

Mr. Williams, of Newport, opposed the Holly system, and said he had a little Amoskeag engine which could throw a single stream thirty-five feet higher than the Covington Holly Works could reach. The subject was then referred to a committee, as were also topics two, three, and four.

THE INDIANS.

ADVICES FROM GEN. MILES—A JUNCTION WITH GEN. DAVIDSON—IMMIGRANTS MURDERED BY SAVAGES.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6.—A special dispatch to the *Globe* from Topeka, Kan., says: "Advices to the 2d ult. have been received here from Gen. Miles' Indian Expedition. Heavy rains and lack of sufficient transportation are reported as retarding active operations. Trains are kept constantly going to and from Fort Dodge, a distance of over 200 miles, from whence all supplies have to be forwarded by wagon, over rough and difficult roads. No Indians have been encountered since the attack on Gallahan's train, on the 15th ult., and scouts report them all headed in the direction of the Staked Plain. Gen. Davidson, with nine companies of troops, effected a junction with Gen. Winston on the 20th ult. He marched from Fort Hill up the Wachita and the north bank of the Red River, but met no Indians on the route.

There are now three columns within supporting distance of each other, operating against the Indians. They are commanded by Gen. Miles, Gen. Davidson and Col. Price. Nothing has been heard from McKenzie, who is advancing from the south, nor from Buell, who is coming across from New-Mexico.

A scouting party from Fort Wallace, operating on the north fork of Smoky Hill River, in Western Kansas, discovered on Saturday last, the bodies of three men and a woman murdered by Indians. The parties killed were from Blue Ridge, Ga. They were emigrants seeking a location. The woman's head was crushed, and all the bodies more or less mutilated. Within the last two weeks eleven persons have been killed by Indians in Western and South-western Kansas, and several others are missing. They are supposed to have met the same fate."

BIG TREE AND OTHER INDIANS MADE PRISONERS AT THE CHEYENNE AGENCY.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is to-day in receipt of a letter from Agent Miles, dated at the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Agency, Sept. 30, bringing news that seven young Kiowas, headed by the famous Chief Big Tree, and twelve Cheyennes, headed by White Horse, had come in the previous evening and made professions of friendship. Big Tree said he belonged to Satanta's band, numbering at present twenty-four lodges, (or about 120 persons,) camped about thirty miles from this agency, and that they wanted to come in and remain there instead of going to Fort Sill. The Cheyennes said they had been up in the Smoky Fork country looking for wild horses. Friend Miles and Gen. Neill regarded the whole party as a suspicious set and made them prisoners of war, but let two squaws go back to invite the rest of the Kiowa party to surrender on the same terms. Gen. Neill had promised to let the Cheyennes go to Whirlwind Camp in five days, provided he should be authorized by Gen. Pope in that time. Friend Miles says it is generally thought that Satanta will stampede when he hears the fate of Big Tree and his party.

THE PHILADELPHIA MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—The musical profession to-day elected the following officers for the Philadelphia Musical Association: President, Thomas E. Harkins; Vice President, C. F. Siolla; Secretary, J. C. Heim; Treasurer, Jacob Bick; Counselor, Gustavus Remak; Delegates to the National Musical Congress at Baltimore, Thomas E. Harkins, J. C. Heim, Jacob Beck, and Charles Plagemann. An Executive Committee and Board of Auditors were also chosen. The organization has over 700 members, and an invested capital of $13,000. Its object is unity, protection, and regulation of its members, the elevation of musical art, and the creation of a fund for the erection of a grand music hall.

RECOGNITION BY THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—A cable dispatch from Berlin, Oct. 6, says:

"The Emperor of Germany has conferred the order of the Crown of Prussia, accompanied by a decoration, upon Col. M. Richards Muckle, of Philadelphia, for meritorious services in the interest of Germany, in connection with the transmission of funds for the relief of the widows and orphans caused by the Franco-German war, and the restoration of the University Library at Strasbourg, destroyed during the siege."

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 6.—The Franklin Institute Exhibition was formally opened at noon to-day, in the presence of Gov. Hartranft, Director; Gen. Goshorn, President of the Centennial Exposition; John Welsh, President of the Board of Finance, and the city officials. The building covers two and a half acres of ground, and includes a fine display of machinery. It has been sixteen years since the last exhibition of the Institute.

THE TOUR OF THE IRISH TEAM.

Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 6.—The Irish team of riflemen arrived here this forenoon. An informal reception by the Mayor and many prominent citizens took place at the depot. At noon the team took the Wabash Railroad for the West.

GOV. DIX IN BUFFALO.

REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR BY THE MILITARY CLUB—A BRILLIANT AFFAIR —SPEECH OF GOV. DIX.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—It was raining so hard this morning that the citizens and people of this flourishing city who had set their hearts on the holiday promised by Gov. Dix's arrival, were sorely in dread of its postponement. But having once determined on the parade, the Military Chief of the Thirty-first Brigade, Eighth Division, would not defer it on account of the bad weather. Therefore it was settled that the troops should be reviewed by the Governor from the Tift House, on Main street, at 3 P. M., instead of in the park, as originally intended. Meanwhile the earlier part of the day was spent by the Governor at Mr. Sprague's house, in the society of his friends and the prominent merchants and residents of Buffalo who called upon him. At 1 o'clock Gov. Dix lunched with his staff and twenty gentlemen who had been invited to meet him, and afterward came to the Tift House to review the troops. About 2 P. M. the regiments of the Thirty-first Brigade formed at their armories and the arsenal, and under command of Major-Gen. Howard prepared for the review. The Governor and the following members of his staff occupied the front parlors of the hotel: Major Gen. John F. Rathbone, Adjutant General; Brevet Major Gen. William H. Morris, Inspector General; Brig. Gen. Kilburn Knox, Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. N. Gane Dunn, Engineer in Chief; Brig. Gen. J. Hampden Wood, Judge Advocate General; Brig. Gen. William M. Smith, Surgeon General; Brig. Gen. John N. Knapp, Quartermaster General; Brig. Gen. Rufus H. King, Paymaster General; Brig. Gen. Henry Heath, Commissary General of Subsistence; Col. Hiram P. Hopkins, Military Secretary; Col. Sidney De Kay. Besides these were many gentlemen of note in this city.

The streets for blocks were densely crowded with people, despite the rain, and the police had all they could do to keep the surging masses in front of the hotel on the sidewalks. At a little past 3 o'clock the bands of the advancing column were heard, and Gov. Dix stepped out on the balcony, surrounded by a group of officers in glittering uniforms. In a few moments the Major General of the Division, with his staff, appeared, and then Brigadier General Rogers, with his staff; next came the regiments of the brigade, the Sixty-fifth having the right of the line, and the militia marched past by companies. The pageant was warmly applauded by the spectators and the military officers commended the soldierly bearing and precision of the men. The Governor was highly gratified. The review was over early, and the crowd dispersed. Gov. Dix was seen to his carriage by a large concourse of people, who were anxious to welcome him to the City.

In the evening at 8 o'clock the Military Club of Buffalo gave a splendid reception at the club parlors, No. 474 Main street. It was in every sense a magnificent affair, and continued until midnight. The rooms were elegantly fitted up in honor of Gov. Dix, and most of the prominent men of Buffalo, irrespective of party, were invited to meet him. There were, besides the military officers of all the regiments in the vicinity, Hon. Martin Taylor, S. G. Paulding, James D. Warren, Joseph Warren, Dean Richmond, J. V. Matthews, E. P. Dorr, Judge Albert Haight, George Wadsworth, George Gorham, and many others. The ceremony of introduction lasted more than an hour. At its termination, the supper-rooms were thrown open, and the guests entered them. Before it was partaken, of Gen. Howard, introduced the Governor, saying:

"GENTLEMEN: His Excellency John A. Dix, Governor and Commander in Chief of the State and its forces visited us to-day to inspect the Thirty-first Brigade. I take pleasure in thus formally introducing him to you." [Cheers.]

The Governor in reply said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you sincerely for this kind reception, and I accept it as a tribute of courtesy and respect to the office with which the people of the State have honored me, and the duties of which I have endeavored to discharge for their best good. I came here, as you know, for the sole purpose of reviewing the division of the National Guard organized in your City. Though the weather was unfavorable to any military display, I have been much gratified with its soldierly aspect and its excellent condition. I have had great pleasure also in visiting your flourishing city, and contrasting it with my recollections of it in 1819—more than half a century ago—when I was here as one of the staff of the General commanding the army, on a tour of inspection to the military posts on the upper lakes. Exchange street, now well built up and running far out from the compact part of the city, had then but a single house—a wooden hotel—and I remember looking out from the piazza across the intervening ground to Buffalo Creek without a single dwelling-house upon it. Between what were then the villages of Buffalo and Black Rock there was a continuous forest. I have been comparing notes to-day with one of your oldest inhabitants and esteemed citizens, Mr. Lewis F. Allen, and find that on the occasion I refer to we were fellow-passengers on board the steam-boat Walk-in-the-Water, Capt. Job Fish, to the northern part of Lake Huron and a short distance into Lake Michigan—the first time a vessel propelled by steam ever floated upon those waters, and the first time, I incline to think, that a pioneer steamer and her commander ever bore such appropriate and congenial names. Here, where there was then a straggling village, I now see the third city in the State in population, full of activity and yielding to no other in the element of prosperity and the elegances of civilization. Coming here as I have for an object of official duty, it would be improper for me, if I were so inclined, and I have no such inclination, to make even the remotest allusion to any question which occupies and divides the public mind. But there are great principles of government on which all agree, and which I am sure a vast majority of all parties honestly desire, and intend to carry into practice, however much they may differ in regard to the measures by which the object is to be accomplished. Thus we believe that free institutions can only be maintained by a simple, pure and economical Government; that there should be no invasion of private rights for the benefit of corporate bodies; that there should be no exercise of executive or legislative powers, except within the clearly defined limits of the Constitution, and that there should be no infringement of the liberty of the press, although it may sometimes run into licentiousness, for whenever it transcends the bounds of fairness, decency, or truth, the good sense and the good feeling of the people are always on the side of the assailed, and the offending journal is sure to find its influence impaired for usefulness as well as for mischief. While on these cardinal principles of government, there is no diversity of opinion, and while there is an earnest determination on the part of the great body of the people to maintain them, we may feel assured, whatever errors parties may, from time to time, fall into, that the foundations of the political edifice are solid and unshaken. I cannot forbear, before bringing these remarks to a close, to refer to the loss your city has sustained in the sudden death of the late Senator Ganson. In anticipation of my visit to your city he had the kindness to ask me to become his guest, and I had accepted his invitation a few days before I received the melancholy intelligence of his death. I saw much of him during the last session of the Legislature, and formed a high opinion of his talents and his uprightness as a legislator. No job, no unjust claim, no proposition of questionable propriety, of doubtful conformity to the Constitution, had any encouragement from him. The loss of such a man, particularly when he is in the service of the State, is a public misfortune, and I can readily understand how acutely it was felt by his family and personal friends, and how painfully by the immediate community in which he lived. Gentlemen, I will detain you no longer, except to tender you my best wishes for the prosperity of your city. It has advantages of position which can not fail to give it an assured progress. Standing at the eastern termination of the Erie Canal, at the head of the national obstruction in the Niagara River, which breaks the navigation between Ontario and the upper lakes, and opposite the most productive district of Canada, with which it is greatly to be desired that you may have at an early day an unparalleled commercial intercourse, I can fancy nothing which is likely to check your growth or impair the rank you now hold among the great cities of the State.

When he had concluded the assemblage expressed its unqualified approval by loud cheers. Supper and pleasant social intercourse then followed, and the latter was prolonged until a late hour. The Governor and his staff left about 10 o'clock as they go to Rochester by the early morning train to review the troops there. The following committee of officers from that city arrived here to-day to escort the Governor thither: Col. George A. Bigg, Maj. George Caraig, and Capt. C. C. Meyer, of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G. The Rochester Common Council will meet the Governor and suites at Batavia, and on the arrival of the cars the party will be driven to the City Hall Square, where they will be welcomed by Mayor Clarkson. After the ceremony proper they will visit the House of Refuge, returning in time for dinner at the Osborn House. In the afternoon the Governor and staff will review the military at the Driving Park. In the evening there will be a reception at the Arsenal from 7:30 9 o'clock. The following citizens are invited to be present in the evening as a Committee of Reception: Aaron Erickson, Samuel Wilder, D. W. Powers, Patrick Barry, James Brackett, H. T. Fish, W. N. Page, Roswell Hart, M. F. Reynolds, C. B. Woodworth, John E. Morry, Adolph Nolte, N. P. Pond, Clark D. Tracy, Sigmond Stettheimer, G. H. Perkins, William M. Ambrose, C. R. George Taylor, Joseph Beir, A. S. Mann, Dr. J. G. Whitbeck, William Caring, Leopold Garson, William F. Holmes, Hiram Sibley, William Purcell, Charles E. Upton, Isaac Butts, John H. Martindale, E. F. Smith, Charles B. Hill, Thomas Leighton, J. H. Brewster, E. M. Smith, Lewis Selye, Frederick Cook, Henry Michaels, Martin Briggs, Edward Frost, C. J. Hayden, James H. Kelly, George Thompson, S. Rosenblatt, Rowlan Milliman, Charles J. Burke, Daniel Warner, William Burke, Ezra M. Parsons, Louis W. Brandt, George W. Clarkson, N. A. Stone, C. R. Parson, George Fleckenstrein, G. W. Aldrich, Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The first night of the regular season at Mr. Wallack's theatre is always an occasion for bringing together people who have not met for many months before. It is sometimes said that New-York audiences have not the same attachment for old favorites which is shown in other parts of the world, but at any rate the public is faithful to the well-known theatre in Broadway. Some people may run after the modern French drama, and some may be momentarily interested by the prodigal displays of upholstery which, in these days, are deemed of greater consequence than the study of what used to be called the "dramatic unities;" but for a house which has created a good name for itself during a generation and a half, there will always be hosts of supporters. Last night the "old familiar faces," scattered among many new ones, were to be seen at Mr. Wallack's theatre. The receptions given to the performers who have been well known to the public for years past were not merely tributes to actors, but cordial greetings of friendship which have a touch in them of the vanished years, and recall the scenes which took place when some of the lovely young ladies who adorned the theatre last night were pretty girls in their teens. Mr. Gilbert is always singled out for this affectionate greeting, and there is certainly no man on the stage who deserves it better. He has been seen in many parts, some good and some bad, but whether the parts were good or bad, Mr. Gilbert has always made the very best of them, and has afforded more genuine and innocent amusement to the public than any other man could have done under the same circumstances. He was the only one of the old favorites who appeared before the audience last night, and long may it be before he ceases to be a leading figure in the opening night at Wallack's. A man of irreproachable character, an artist of almost unrivaled accomplishments, he would have been an honor to the stage in its palmy days—to say nothing of the days of its decadence.

Mr. Byron was the author of the play produced last night, and by this time the public is well aware that Mr. Byron is a very uneven author, so uneven that it is sometimes difficult to believe that all the plays attributed to him are actually his work. The manager who employs him takes a chance in a lottery—he may draw a prize, or he may draw a blank, and it is probably beyond even Mr. Byron's power to say before hand which it will be. "Partners for Life," the work produced last night, is certainly not one of the prizes. Mr. Byron must have been in a muddle when he wrote it, and it is not very surprising that he places his audience in the same condition. What on earth it is all about, or why the characters in it are at sixes and sevens throughout the action, can never be explained except by a German critic, who can find a reason for everything—including his own existence. There is one character in the play which is alone calculated to set one's teeth on edge—"which," as he would say, "his name is *Muggles*." We are sorry for Mr. Beckett, who is doomed to represent him; but we must confess that of all the characters introduced into the modern drama *Muggles* is the most objectionable. He is a butler in a gentleman's family—the old-fashioned sort of butler, who took so important and unpleasant a part in the comedies of fifty years ago. Everybody hates him, and yet he slaps everybody on the shoulder, interferes in their affairs, is the depositary of their secrets, and generally is on terms of dreadful familiarity with them. He sits down on the sofa with young ladies who are guests in the house, "chaffs" the gentlemen, bullies the host, and, of course, has a mysterious hold upon his master, arising out of a suppositious secret marriage. It is needless to say that a returned convict turns up in the last act to expose *Muggles* and bring him to grief. Yet why the other characters in the play should put up with him, and why he is not kicked out in the very first scene, must ever be a mystery to the attentive spectator who expects to see something like real life depicted on the stage. If "Partners for Life" were a very much better play than it is, the detestable *Muggles* would be sufficient to put every decent man or woman out of temper with it.

We need not trouble our readers with the plot of this piece. In fact, it has no plot—except that which turns on a barrister separating from his wife solely because he discovers after his marriage that she is a rich woman. We have heard of many reasons for men leaving their wives, but we never heard of that one before. Manners and customs must be undergoing a great change. Most men who discovered that their wives had a lot of money would grin and bear it. The husband in this play acts like an inconceivable donkey, and runs away. The part is played by Mr. H. G. Montague, who has already won for himself a very favorable reputation in London as a representative of modern "swelldom." He will undoubtedly be an accession of great value to the New-York stage, for he knows how to play the part of a gentleman, and how to dress, talk, and look like one. Very few actors can say as much for themselves. The part in which he appeared last night afforded him a very poor chance for displaying what is in him. Why is it that actors so often make the mistake of appearing for the first time in a very trashy play? Don't they know the difference between what is good and what is bad until somebody tells them? Assuredly nobody could ever have told Mr. Montague that "Partners for Life" is a good play. He is a very much better actor than anybody would suppose who only saw him in the part of *Tom Gilroy*. Poor Robertson took his measure exactly, and fitted him with several parts which Mr. Montague should never relinquish. We hope he will do himself justice ere long, and the success which he achieved last night, in despite of his author, will soon become very marked. Mr. Montague has few, if any, rivals, among the men of his own age, and he ought to make a lasting name for himself in his profession.

Of the other performers we need not say much, not because they do not deserve it, but because the author has treated them so badly. Miss Jeffreys-Lewis and Miss Dora Goldthwaite are very clever and attractive actresses, and deserve much better parts than those which fall to their lot in "Partners for Life." Mr. J. B. Polk—one of the most promising actors on the stage—is always good in everything he does, but last night he had stupid work to do. Mme. Ponisi was as painstaking as usual, and Mr. Beckett did what he could with *Muggles*—but *Muggles* is a beast, not to mince the matter, and it must be an ungracious task for any actor to represent him. Mr. Gilbert played "a country gentleman" as no other man could, but it was quite unworthy of his eminent abilities. Perhaps the reader will say, "Well, what good part is there in the play?" We answer, none at all; and why it was ever written, or, being written, why it was ever acted, is one of these mysteries which no outside observer can attempt to explain. Mr. Byron can do better, and we all know that Mr. Wallack can. "Partners for Life" will serve to beguile a leisure hour, but until *Muggles* breaks his neck, or is otherwise removed from this transient scene, it cannot honestly be called a very amusing play.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"La Figlia del Reggimento" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening. Mlle. Heilbron is to represent *Maria*, Signor Benfratelli will personate *Tonio*, and Signor Scolaro will perform *Sulpizio*.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REGISTRATION.

THE NUMBER OF VOTERS REGISTERED YESTERDAY—AN INCREASE OVER FIRST DAY OF LAST YEAR.

The Board of Police was in continuous session yesterday for the purpose of filling vacancies in the lists of Inspectors of Elections, owing to the failure of Inspectors previously appointed to put in an appearance at the places of registry. On the recommendation of Mr. D. B. Hasbrouck, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, a number of vacancies were filled in compliance with the law. William H. Downs, an Inspector of Election, of the Second Election District, Eleventh Assembly District, who came to the place of registration yesterday morning so much intoxicated as to be unfit for duty, was removed.

The following table shows the number of voters registered yesterday, and a comparison between the first days of registration in 1872, 1873, and 1874 and the total registry of 1872 and 1873:

Assembly Districts.	Registered Yesterday......	Registered Oct. 7, 1873......	Registered Oct. 8, 1872......	Total Registered 1873......	Total Registered 1872......	Increase in 1874 over 1873......
1.......	1436	985	2556	5455	6548	441
2.......	1286	1144	2330	4808	5486	142
3.......	1076	887	2159	4144	4937	189
4.......	1688	1469	3278	6321	7285	219
5.......	1456	1088	3046	5873	7437	368
6.......	1261	1044	2111	4305	5190	217
7.......	1160	727	2246	4426	6037	433
8.......	1609	1174	2936	7312	8789	435
9.......	1870	1345	3399	6705	7773	525
10.......	1123	708	2080	4967	6466	415
11.......	1594	868	2797	5565	7562	726
12.......	1517	1140	2518	5342	6219	377
13.......	1650	1106	2797	5527	6637	544
14.......	1157	808	1796	3811	4917	349
15.......	1977	1368	3067	6550	8322	609
16.......	2000	1490	2944	6591	7601	510
17.......	2322	1473	3571	8059	9925	849
18.......	1941	1402	2824	6361	7256	539
19.......	1005	818	1536	3704	4081	187
20.......	2453	1643	3582	8834	10469	810
21.......	2841	1881	3901	9218	10073	960
23d W'rd	908	....	....	....	....	908
24th W'rd	499	....	....	....	....	499
Total..	35819	24568	57474	123878	149010	9844

NOTE.—As will be seen by the above figures, the registration yesterday shows an increase of 9,844 over the first day of 1873, but this increase includes 1,407 voters registered in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, consisting of territory recently annexed to this City. The registration falls 21,655 short of the first day's work in 1872.

MEETING OF THE TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—ADVICE TO THE YOUNG MEN OF THE DISTRICT.

The Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association held a regular meeting at No. 291 East Fourth street, last evening, Mr. George H. Cornell, the President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and adopted, Mr. Joseph Archibald stated that, as it was their last regular meeting before the campaign, and a pressure of political business would probably prevent them from holding a special session, he hoped that the members would avail themselves of the opportunity to make any suggestions or obtain any information, they might desire. He fully expected that the district would poll 2,000 votes for Dix and Robinson. Capt. McGuire was next introduced. He said he was glad to see so large a gathering of young men, and to observe the deep interest manifested by them in the success of the Republican Party. He was glad to see that, at least, their eyes had been opened, and that they had cut loose from the Tammany Hall party, which could only lead them to destruction. The speaker was aware that the bad example shown to them by the magnates of that party had been alluring. Every young man had looked forward to an establishment of his own, well supplied with diamonds paid for with the people's money, but they had seen how short a time dishonesty could prevail, and had witnessed the triumph of reform and the Republican Party. The speaker wished the young men to remember another point, that was, the necessity for selecting good men for the assembly. It was an excellent thing to provide a good executive officer, but it should be remembered that a unanimous Legislature could override the Governor's veto.

Mr. Dowd then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Twelfth Assembly District Association, do concur in the nominations and the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Utica.

After the election of eighteen members the meeting adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee, held last evening in Sawyer's Hall, corner of Fulton and Jay streets, was largely attended. Mr. David Williams occupied the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted, and the roll called, a vacancy in the delegation from New-Utrecht was filled on motion of Mr. Stillwell by the election of Mr. Richard F. Cromwell. Mr. Weeks, Chairman of the Executive Committee, then presented the following report, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the nominating conventions be held at the times and places hereinafter designated, and that the said conventions shall consist of the same number of delegates from each ward and town association (recognized by the General Committee) as the several wards and towns are now entitled to members on the General Committee.

County Convention.—Sawyer's Hall, Oct. 21, at 3 P. M.
City Convention.—Sawyer's Hall, Oct. 21, at 7:30 P. M.
Second Congressional District Convention.—Latimer Hall, Thursday, Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
Third Congressional District Convention.—Thursday, Oct. 22, 3 P. M., at Sawyer's Hall.
Fourth Congressional District Convention.—Turner Hall, Williamsburg, 8 P. M., Oct. 22.

The Assembly District Conventions will be held as follows:

First Assembly District Convention.—Sawyer's Hall, Oct. 22, 8 P. M.
Second Assembly District Convention.—Sawyer's Hall, Oct. 22, 7 P. M.
Third Assembly District Convention.—Coakley Hall, Oct. 23, 8 P. M.
Fourth Assembly District Convention.—Brown's Hall, Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue Hall, Oct. 22, 8 P. M.
Fifth Assembly District Convention.—Armory Hall, Oct. 22, 8 P. M.
Sixth Assembly District Convention.—Turner Hall, Oct. 22, 8 P. M.
Seventh Assembly District Convention.—No. 143 Fourth street, Eastern District, Oct. 22, 8 P. M.
Eighth Assembly District Convention.—Continental Hall, Oct. 23d, 8 P. M.
Ninth Assembly District Convention.—Sawyer's Hall, Oct. 22, 2 P. M.

In reference to the primaries, the Chairman of the Executive Committee offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the primary elections for the election of delegates to the several conventions above named, be held under the direction of the Ward and Town Association recognized by the General Committee, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at the following named places and times:

1—No. 25 Montague street, 7 to 10 P. M.
2—No. 129 Sands street, 7:30 to 9 P. M.
3—No. 275 Atlantic street, 7 to 9 P. M.
4——, 7 to 10 P. M.
5—Corner Bridge and High streets, 6:30 to 8 P. M.
6—Coakley Hall, 7 to 9 P. M.
7—McKnight's Hall, 6 to 9:30 P. M.
8—Brown's Hall, 7 to 9 P. M.
9—Pacific street and Grand avenue, 7 to 9 P. M.
10—Warren and Court streets, 7:30 to 9 P. M.
11—No. 10 De Kalb avenue, 7 to 9 P. M.
12—No. 491 Smith street, 7 to 9 P. M.
13—No. 143 Fourth street, 7 to 9 P. M.
14—No. 247 Fourth street, 7 to 9 P. M.
15——, 7 to 9 P. M.
16—Turn Hall, 7 to 9 P. M.
17—No. 191 Orchard street, 7 to 9 P. M.
18—No. 603 Bushwick avenue, 7:30 to 9 P. M.
19—No. 152 Clymer street, 5 to 9 P. M.
20——, 4 to 9:30 P. M.
21—Tompkins and Myrtle avenues, 7 to 9 P. M.
22—Tenth street and Fifth avenue, 5 to 10 P. M.
23—Gates avenue, near Ninth Precinct Station-house, 7 to 9 P. M.
24—Atlantic and Schenectady avenues, 7 to 9 P. M.
25——, 6 to 9:30 P. M.
New-Lots, Liberty, and Pennsylvania avenues, 8 to 10 P. M.
Flatbush, Smith's Hotel, 8 to 9 P. M.
New-Utrecht, Polk's store, 7 to 9 P. M.
Gravesend, Ryder's store, 7 to 9 P. M.
Flatlands, Skidmore's Hall, 7 to 9 P. M.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Inspectors of Election in the First Ward be directed to provide separate boxes at the next primary election, to receive the ballots of voters residing in the old First and Third Wards respectively for delegates to their respective Congressional and Assembly Conventions.

A Naturalization Committee of one from each ward was appointed, and on motion of Mr. Madden, of the Eighteenth Ward, the State ticket headed by John A. Dix was unanimously indorsed, after which the meeting adjourned.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee was in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel head-quarters yesterday, Gen. George H. Sharpe in the chair. The business of the meeting was mainly in relation to the best methods of bringing out a full vote as possible in the State for the State ticket, so that the majority over the Democracy may be not only large, but overwhelming.

NOTES.

Mr. Knox McAfee, who served the State so well in the Assembly last Winter, will be the Republican candidate for a second term this year, from the Eleventh Assembly District. There is no doubt of his election.

Alderman Morris, if he is not nominated for Alderman at large on the Republican ticket, will be nominated for Alderman in the Fifth Senate District. John I. Silcock, a well-known Republican of the Eighth Ward, is mentioned as a proper candidate for Alderman in the same district, as is also William Wade.

Austin Leake will in all probability be nominated by the Republicans for the Assembly in the Fifth District. The Democrats are in a quandary as to who will be the best man to oppose him. Henry Hughes, the Tammany leader in the district, has declared, it is said, that Warren Bennet shall be voted for by the Democracy. It is probable that two Democrats will be in the field, and that Michael Norton will have something to say about the matter.

The Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican State Committee met yesterday at the St. Denis Hotel, Gen. John Cochrane acting as Chairman, and Benjamin A. Willis as Secretary. A special committee consisting of Gen. Cochrane, Benjamin F. Manierre, Thomas E. Stewart, Archibald Bliss, and Benjamin A. Willis was appointed to attend to all matters pertaining to the campaign. No expression of sentiment was made in reference to either the Republican or Democratic State ticket, and it is still a mystery which side of the fence the Liberals intend to take.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County met last evening, and indorsed the State ticket nominated at Syracuse. A communication was received from the German Democratic General Committee asking for the privilege of nominating a Charity Commissioner in the Third District and a Coroner in the Western District. The communication, which was received with shouts of derision, was referred to the Executive Committee, after which the General Committee adjourned.

"Billy" Wickham, Kelly's candidate for Mayor, and "Jimmy" Hayes, Morrissey's candidate for Register, are two bitter pills for the Tammany people to swallow, but the "two Johns" are inflexible, and the great unwashed will be forced to submit, although they make wofully wry faces. Respectable men of the "purified" party "groan and sweat," but, as might be expected, are powerless to avert the impending evil. The "gang" say that Wickham has never done anything to deserve the office of Mayor, and that "Jimmy" Hayes, after making nearly a half a million in the service of Tweed and politics, should take a "back seat" and give somebody else a chance. It is a bad state of affairs, but it is thought that the convention next Saturday will not furnish a remedy.

THE CANVASS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The political canvass in New-Jersey is now at an active stage, and the opening contest will be at the charter election in the City of Newark, which occurs next Tuesday. No general ticket of importance is in the field there, and the struggle will be for ward and local officers. The Republicans last Fall, through internal dissensions, lost the Mayor and the majority of the Councilmen elect, but on their general ticket had a large majority, and with the "holding over" officials, retained control of the City Government. This year they will have to elect nine of the fifteen Aldermen to retain a majority. The choice is not influenced so much by political matters as local issues, such as the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law, the opening of streets, sewers, and other improvements, all of which tend to increase or decrease the strength of candidates, as they may be on the one or the other side. Both parties have, however, thus far nominated their best men, so that whatever may be the result the citizens are assured of a local Government of character and respectability.

In the State issue the political lines are more closely drawn. New-Jersey elects, in November, a Governor, seven Congressmen, seven State Senators, and sixty Assemblymen, upon whom will fall the selection of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Stockton, Democrat; and various County Sheriffs, Surrogates, Clerks, Registers, and Coroners. The nominations for Congress are all completed, except by both parties in the Seventh (Hudson County) District, and by the Democrats in the Fifth, against William Walter Phelps.

In the First District the candidates are Clement H. Sinnickson, Republican, a talented young lawyer of Salem County, and Chalkley Albertson, Democrat, of Camden, a member of the last Legislature. The district in 1872 gave Mr. Hazelton, the present Republican member, 15,312 votes, to 8,948 for Mr. Lee, Democrat—a Republican majority of 6,364.

In the Second District the Republicans have renominated Mr. Samuel A. Dobbins, of Burlington, and the Democrats Andrew J. Smith, of Mercer, also a member of the last Legislature. The vote in 1872 was: Dobbins, 14,192; Forker, Democrat, 11,787; Republican majority, 2,405.

In the Third District the Republicans have renominated Amos Clark, of Union, the President of the State Agricultural Society, and the Democrats Miles Ross, of New-Brunswick, who was formerly a member of the Legislature. In 1872 the vote was: Clark, 14,794; Patterson, Democrat, 12,618; Republican majority, 2,176.

In the Fourth District (the Democratic stronghold) that party has renominated Mr. Robert Hamilton, a lawyer of Sussex, and the Republicans Mr. Charles Place, of Somerset County. The vote in 1872 was: Hamilton, 13,458; Potts, Republican, 10,994; Democratic majority, 2,464.

In the Fifth District the Republicans have renominated Mr. William Walter Phelps, of Bergen; the Democratic candidate is not yet selected. The vote in 1872 was: Phelps, 12,701; Woodruff, Liberal and Democratic, 9,986; Phelps' majority, 2,715.

In the Sixth District (Newark and Essex County) the candidates are the present member, Ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward, and Ex-Judge Frederick H. Teese, Democrat, formerly Speaker of the Assembly. Mr. Ward was elected 1872 by a vote of 16,061 to 10,403 for Randall, Liberal and Democrat; a Republican majority of 5,658.

In the Seventh District the Republicans will renominate Mr. Scudder, who was elected in 1872 by a vote of 10,377 to 9,108 for Taylor, Democrat; republican majority, 1,269.

By the above it will be seen that the Republicans carried six of the seven districts two years ago. The indications this year are for the loss of the Seventh, and a close contest in the Third. The other four districts are regarded as sure to return the Republican nominees.

For the Legislature, Senators are to be elected in Atlantic, Bergen, Cumberland, Hudson, Mercer, Morris, and Ocean Counties, now represented by four Republicans and three Democrats. All of these counties went Republican in 1872, and four of them in 1873. The Republican expectations are to carry five, and possibly six, of the seven this year, and thus secure a large majority in the State Senate—the holding over members of which stand ten Republicans to four Democrats. The nomination for Senators and Assemblymen are still incomplete. For the Senate, Atlantic has renominated Senator Moore, Republican, and Ex-Senator Madden, Democrat; Cumberland names Ex-Assemblyman Willetts, Republican, and Mercer, Ex-Assemblyman Barton, Republican, and J. V. Blackwell, Democrat; Bergen presents Gen. Edward Jardine, Republican. For the Assembly, Messrs. Conover, of Atlantic; Cox and Adams, of Burlington; Dowdney, of Cumberland, and Pope, of Union, have been renominated by the Republicans. New nominees are Messrs. Anderson and Stephens, of Bergen; Conrow and Tayler, of Burlington; Payne, of Cumberland, and Stewart, of Gloucester, Republicans, and Osgood, of Atlantic; Moffett, of Burlington, and Owen, of Sussex, Democrats.

NEWARK'S DEFAULTING TAX RECEIVER.

The case of John A. Broadwell, the defaulting Tax Receiver of Newark, was called for trial in the Essex County (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Broadwell, who is very ill, found it necessary to call in the aid of two Constables to support himself while making his way to the court-room. After Col. Abell, the County Prosecutor, had moved the case, William B. Guild, Jr., counsel for Broadwell, arose and said that with the concurrence of Mr. Broadwell he had decided to enter to the indictment charging Broadwell with embezzlement, a plea of *non vult contendere*, and moved for a suspension of judgment. He stated that a civil action is pending against Broadwell. In making the application for a suspension of judgment, Mr. Guild submitted certificates from physicians certifying to the extreme illness of Mr. Broadwell. Judge Depue said that he would render his decision on the motion in arrest of judgment on the last day of the term—which is general sentence day. Broadwell was carried out of the court-room and driven home in a carriage.

CONFERENCE OF UNIVERSALISTS.

A conference of Universalists was held last evening in the church corner Bleecker and Downing streets. After a service of prayer and song the subject of "The Higher Life" was discussed and interpreted in its various aspects, religious and social, by Rev. Messrs. Sweetzer, Nye, Chapin, Pullman, Mrs. Soule, and others. At the close of the discussion Rev. Mr. Sweetzer announced that the annual meeting of the Young Men's Universalist Association would be held on Monday evening, in Dr. Chapin's church. Rev. Dr. Nye gave notice that the next conference would be held two weeks from then in the church of the Greenpoint Society. The services closed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Sweetzer.

MR. BEECHER'S LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. Beecher writes to Mr. Redpath, of Boston, that he cannot meet his lecture engagements this week because he is forced to stay at home by the nagging lawsuits. The letter is as follows:

Mr. James Redpath:

DEAR SIR: The suits at law fly back and forth with such number and alacrity that my counsel will not let me out of town this week. Of course, such things are imperative and not to be gainsaid. I shall go on with the engagements for the week following in regular order. I cannot now tell when I can render the lapsed engagements, but will in due time.

Truly yours, H. W. BEECHER.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 4, 1874.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

JEROME PARK.

SECOND DAY OF THE FALL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB — SIX CONTESTS—THE POOLS.

This is the second day of the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club, and if the weather is any way fine a magnificent day's sport will be had. A more attractive programme the American Jockey Club never offered to the patrons of the turf. There are six races on the card, covering distances from five furlongs to three miles, together with the ever popular steeple-chase. This is variety enough to satisfy all tastes. The opening race of the day will be a dash of a mile for a purse of $500, winners of $1,000 to carry 7 pounds extra. Beaten maidens are allowed, if 4 years old or less, 7 pounds; if 5 years or more, 12 pounds. For this there are entered L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, 4 years, 105 pounds; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 7 years, 125 pounds; D. J. Bannatyne's b. c. Audubon, 4 years, 101 pounds; Gov. Oden Bowie's b. c. Picolo, 3 years, 95 pounds; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Governess, 4 years, 98 pounds; Lawrence G. Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years, 108 pounds. J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. g. Marmion, 4 years, 98 pounds. Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Stanford, 4 years, 108 pounds; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, 3 years, 88 pounds; August Belmont's gr. h. Gray Planet, 5 years, 121 pounds; T. G. Moore's b. g. O'Neill, 3 years, 85 pounds; T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, 118 pounds, and Red Bird, 4 years, 98 pounds. With these thirteen horses, a grand struggle may be anticipated, and, as many of them have proved fast at this distance, old Preakness, who is the favorite, will be hard pressed. The second event is the Hunter Stakes, for fillies three years old, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes, one mile and three-quarters. There are twenty-three nominations, out of which seven are announced as starters, which will make the stake worth $2 250 to the winner, while the second horse will get $200. Those declared to be at the post are D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick; John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, by Leamington, out of Long Nine, by Lightning; M. H. Sanford's ch. f. Lava, by imp. Australian, out of Lavender, by Wagner; John F. Chamberlin's ch. f. Carlina, by Planet, out of Mazurka, by Lexington; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vanderlite, by Vandal out of Vesperlight, by Childe Harold, and Wm. Cottrill's ch. f. Bonaventure, by Harry of the West out of Maggie G., by Brown Dick, also b. f. Bannerette, by Lexington out of Banner, by imp. Albion. This is indeed an excellent field of fillies, and the connoisseurs were considerably puzzled last night in regard to the probable winner. Vanderlite started as the favorite, but the betting closed in favor of the Cottrill pair. The third race is the Maturity stake for four-year olds, three miles, $200 each, half forfeit, and $1,200 added, the second horse to receive $300, out of the stakes. It was generally expected that the race for this rich stake would be a failure, as many of the best colts entered have broken down. There are five starters announced, however, and as neither of them has gone the distance the result is much in doubt. Those who are expected to face the starter to-day are Gov. Bowie's b. c. Catesby, by imp. Eclipse, out of Katie, by Two Bits; John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, by Lightning, out of La Victime, by imp. Balshazzar; M. A. Littell's b. c. Wild Idle, by imp. Australian, out of Idlewild, by Lexington; Babcock & Ransom's b. c. Ransom, by Asteroid, out of Banner by im. Albion, and D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Minstrel, by Marsias, out of the Marchioness, by Marquis. The fourth race is a purse of $500 for two-year olds, and nine youngsters are entered for the scramble, viz.: Stringfield's Enlister, Sanford's Fine Work, Bowie's Holbrook, Morris' Warminster colt, Chamberlin's Scramble, Belmont's Babylon, McGrath's Aristide, and McDaniel's Betty Ward colt. The principal betting last night was on this contest, and there seemed to be unusual interest in it. The fifth race is a purse of $600, dash of a mile and a half, winners of any race (except handicap matches and private sweepstakes) exceeding in value $1,000 to carry weight for age; other winners allowed, if 4 years old or less, 10 pounds; if 5 years or more, 15 pounds. In this are Grinstead, 3 years, 113 pounds; Harry Bassett, 6 years, 118 pounds; Picolo, 3 years, 90 pounds; Katti, 5 years, 106 pounds; Bessie Lee, 5 years, 106 pounds; Resolute, 4 years, 103 pounds; Whisper, 4 years, 103 pounds; and Jury, 5 years, 106 pounds. The sixth and concluding race is a handicap steeple-chase. Purse $800, of which $200 to the second horse, almost two miles and a half. The entries are Buckshot, Trouble, Daylight, Chief Engineer, Impecunious, and Lady Bruce. This a large steeple chase field. The betting on these events at the subscription-room of the American Jocky Club, corner Twenty-seventh street and Madison avenue, was as follows:

HUNTER STAKES.

Bonaventure................. Bannerette..................	$55	$65	$100
Madge..................	60	60	80
Vandalite..................	65	50	70
Lana..................	10	15	15
Nettie Norton..................	15	10	10
Carlina..................	10	10	10
Totals..................	$215	$210	$285

MATURITY STAKES.

Catesley..................	$115	$60	$150
Wildidle..................	180	100	130
B. F. Carner..................	50	30	55
Ransom..................	30	30	50
Minstrel..................	20	10	20
Totals..................	$405	$230	$405

FIVE FURLONGS.

Aristides..................	$255	$125	$100
Springler..................	200	65	100
Warminster Colt..................	80	55	60
Fine Work..................	65	35	25
Beety Ward, colt..................	65	30	30
Holbrook..................	50	35	40
Rabylon..................	55	25	40
Scramble..................	50	15	25
Enlister..................	50	15	25
Total..................	$870	$400	$445

MILE AND A HALF.

Spendrift..................	$70	$90
Harry Bassett..................	65	75
Whisper..................	60	65
Grimstead..................	55	55
Picolo..................	50	60
Juny..................	35	45
Kadi..................	30	40
Resolute..................	15	20
Bessie Lee..................	10	20
Total..................	$390	$470

MILE DASH.

Preakness..................	$50	$80
Picalo..................	20	30
Stamford..................	15	20
Quints..................	15	25
Gray Planer..................	15	30
O'Neil..................	15	20
Red Bird..................	20	25
Anderdon..................	10	20
Resolute..................	10	15
Marmion..................	5	5
Fadladeen..................	10	20
The Hoaxer..................	5	5
Governess..................	5	5
Total..................	$195	$290

STEEPLE CHASE.

Trouble..................	$25	$40
Daylight..................	15	25
Vesuvius..................	15	30
Impecunious..................	15	25
Lady Bruce..................	10	15
Chief Engineer..................	10	20
Total..................	$90	$155

The special trains for Jerome Park will leave the Grand Central Depot at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

TROTTING.

FIRST DAY OF THE SECOND FALL MEETING AT PROSPECT PARK—ADELAIDE AND G. B. DANIELS THE WINNERS.

The second Fall meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association was inaugurated yesterday. There was a very fair attendance of spectators, who witnessed two excellent contests. The track was in admirable order and fast time was made. The first event was the purse of $500 for horses that had never beaten 2:50, which closed with twenty-four nominations, out of which nine answered the summons of the judges, viz.: W. S. Thoms' gr. m. Emily C., D. B. Goff's b. g. New Dorp, A. Strauss' s. g. T. J. Stevens, John Moore's b. m. Effie Dean, F. J. Nodine's b. g. Hampton, J. H. Phillips' br. s. Compeer, G. D. Harris' b. m. Linnie Case, M. H. Whipple's b. m. Adelaide, and Hiram Woodruff's b. g. Falmouth Boy. The latter was the favorite over the field, but the knowing ones quickly came to grief, as Adelaide captured the race in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.—First day of the second Fall meeting. Purse $500, for horses that had never beaten 2:50; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

M. H. Whipple's b. m. Adelaide..................	1	1	1
G. D. Harris' b. m. Linnie Case..................	2	2	5
John Moore's b. m. Effie Dean..................	5	3	2
F. J. Nodine's b. g. Hampton..................	3	5	3
Hiram Woodruff's b. g. Falmouth Boy..................	4	4	6
J. H. Phillips' br. s. Compeer..................	6	6	4
A. Strauss' s. g. T. J. Stevens..................	7	7	7
D. B. Goff's b. g. New Dorp..................	dis.		
W. S. Thom's gr. m. Emily C..................	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat..................	.37	1:15	2:31½
Second heat..................	.37	1:16½	2:32½
Third heat..................	.38	1:16	2:35

THE 2:29 PURSE.

The second and principal event of the day was the purse of $800 for horses that had never beaten 2:29, and out of the nine entries with which the purse closed eight of them put in an appearance. These were G. B. Daniels, Annie Collins, Ben Smith, Hamperion, Lady Byron, Lady Worthington, Vanity Fair, and Mary Whitney. Of the lot Daniels was the favorite, with Vanity Fair selling second choice. The favorite won the first two heats in 2:28¾ and 2:29, but the third heat was won by Mary A. Whitney in 2:31. In the fourth heat, however, Daniels again came to the front, but as he did considerable running in the heat it was taken away from him by the judges and given to Annie Collins. Daniels was placed last. It was now quite dark, but the race was trotted out, Daniels winning the final heat in the fast time of 2:24.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Second race, purse $800, for horses that had never beaten 2:29, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $450 to first horse, $250 to second, and $100 to third.

H. W. Howe's s. g. G. B. Daniels..................	1	1	2	7	1
W. H. Crawford's b. m. Annie Collins..................	2	2	4	1	5
Peter Manee's b. m. Mary A. Whitney..................	8	5	1	4	2
H. Casey's blk. m. Lady Byron..................	5	8	3	2	4
D. Mace's br. g. Vanity Fair..................	7	3	6	3	3
J. Dougrey, Jr.'s gr. g. Ben. Smith..................	3	4	5	6	dr.
F. Van Orden's br. s. Hamperon..................	4	7	7	5	dr.
J. D. Brown's gr. m. Lady Worthington..................	6	6	dr.		
D. B. Goff's b. m. Lady Woods..................	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat..................	.38	1:16	2:28¾
Second heat..................	.38	1:15½	2:29
Third heat..................	.37½	1:15	2:31
Fourth heat..................	.38	1:15	....
Fifth heat..................	.37	1:13	2:24

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The races to-day will consist of a purse of $600 for the 2:36 horses, which has seventeen entries, and a purse of $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:24, in which are engaged, Frank Ferguson, Kansas Chief, Joker, Susie George, Thomas L. Young, and Frank Wood.

YACHTING.

THE RACE FOR THE CHAMPION PENNANT—THE CLIO VICTORIOUS.

The challenge race between the yachts Clio and Meta, which was to have taken place on Saturday last, came off yesterday. The contest was for the champion pennant, won by the Meta on the 24th of last month, in the annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. The race yesterday was conducted under the auspices of that club, and the course was the same. Ten o'clock was the hour fixed for starting, but through unavoidable delay preparations for the race were not completed until after 11. Messrs. M. T. Davidson and E. B. Thorp, who were chosen as judges, sailed in the yacht Sadie, owned by Mr. Davidson. Both the Clio and Meta were splendidly manned, and carried some ten or twelve passengers each. The start was made from the yacht Kate, off the Bay Ridge (Long Island) Dock stake boat. The Meta got off at 11:23:47, and the Clio at 11:27:20. The Meta appeared to have had the best of the start, and her crew had little doubt of her success. The Clio made directly toward the Staten Island shore, and held her own gallantly. She then shot ahead of the Meta, rounding the South-west Spit Buoy, No. 8½ at 1:36:40. The Meta was by this time a long way astern, and did not round the buoy until 1:50:35. On the homestretch the Clio did some splendid tacking, and made the stake-boat at 5:6:16, while the Meta came up at 5:27:10. An allowance of time was made, amounting to one minute and twenty-three seconds, in favor of the Meta, making the Clio ahead of the Meta by a fraction over twenty minutes. None but working sails were used during the race. The pennant was surrendered to the Clio last night.

BASE-BALL.

THE MUTUALS "CHICAGO" THE ATHLETICS.

Yesterday the ninth championship contest between the Mutuals, of this City, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, was played on the Union Grounds. The weather, though a little chilly, was favorable, and the attendance very large, nearly 2,500 persons being within the inclosure when play was called. The game commenced at 3:25 P. M., with Mr. Ferguson as umpire, and the Philadelphians at the bat. Beautiful fielding prevented either side from scoring during the first five innings, although two of the Athletic players got bases by "muffs" of Nelson in the fifth inning. In the sixth inning the Mutuals, after having disposed of the visitors without scoring, by an error of Battin and splendid base running by Burdock, scored their first run. Both sides were put out in one-two-three order in the next inning. In the eighth inning, a passed ball and good hits by Remsen, Hatfield, and Nelson gave the Mutuals two runs, one of them earned. The Athletics in this inning again failed to score, although two of their batters reached bases on good hits—a beautiful throw from Allison to Higham, which cut off a run, and an extraordinary foul-bound catch by Start putting out the side. The opening of the ninth inning saw the score standing at 3 to 0, the Mutuals having the lead, and a visit to Chicago staring the Philadelphians in the face. In this inning the Athletics were put out in the order of striking, and for the second time this season were expressed free of charge to Chicago without change of cars. Some beautiful play was made on the Mutuals' side during the game, a sharp double play by Higham and Burdock in the sixth inning being especially deserving of mention. Remsen and Hatfield made some very pretty fly-catches. Sutton and Anson, for the Athletics, played their positions admirably, the latter also leading at the bat. McBride pitched with judgment, and was well supported by McGeary behind the bat. The betting was about even. The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.	O. A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.	O. A.
McMullen, c. f.	0	0	4	0	Higham, c.	0	0	6	2
McGeary, c.	0	1	3	0	Allison, r. f.	0	1	1	1
Anson, 1st b.	0	3	12	1	Start, 1st b.	0	2	9	0
McBride, p.	0	0	0	0	Carey, s. s.	0	1	1	1
Sutton, 3d. b.	0	1	0	2	Hatfield, l. f.	1	1	3	0
Gedney, l. f.	0	0	2	0	Nelson, 2d b.	1	1	1	0
Battin, s. s.	0	0	3	5	Burdock, 3d b.	1	0	3	3
Reach, r. f.	0	0	2	0	Remsen, c. f.	0	1	2	0
Murnan, 2d b.	0	0	1	3	Matthews, p.	0	0	1	1
Total	0	5	27	11	Total	3	7	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic..................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Mutual..................	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—3

Runs earned—Mutual, 1; Athletic, 0.
First bases by errors of opponents—Mutual, 1; Athletic, 3.
Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—Mr. Ferguson, of the Atlantic Club.

To-day the Atlantics play the Boston Red Stockings on the Union Grounds.

A DISTRACTED MOTHER.

There were many touching incidents at and succeeding the Granite Mill disaster, but a most pathetic reminder of the calamity, says the Boston *Globe*, comes now to many sympathizing people daily. Every day, when the factory bells are ringing for dinner, a poor old woman, who saw her three daughters borne away to be buried on that sad Sunday, and is still stupefied by the blow, takes a tin pail, as she used to do, and starts for Granite Mill No. 1. Sometimes kind neighbors divert her attention by telling her that it isn't bell-time, but other days she walks to the place where the mill once stood, sees nothing that she can recognize, turns back in a dazed way, and goes to her deserted home again.

Leaky Roofs

Of all kinds carefully repaired. Estimates cheerfully given. TIN ROOFS painted and made water-tight, or no charge. Send for home testimonials of Glines' patent SLATE-ROOFING PAINT, 80 cents a gallon, ready for use. Contains no tar, is fire-proof, water-proof, durable, ornamental, and will SAVE EXPENSE OF RESHINGLING. Correspondence invited. Local agents wanted. NEW-YORK SLATE-ROOFING COMPANY, No. 6 Cedar st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Enlarged Joints of Hands and Feet, Bunions, Pains in the Back, Rheumatic, Gouty, and Scrofulous Swellings.—Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia gave instant relief. LEWIS H. BONE, M. D., No. 106 West 16th st.

Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Clothes-wringers of all kinds repaired promptly. Metropolitan Washing-machine Company, No. 32 Cortlandt st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

A NEW STORY BY THOMAS HARDY, written expressly for THE TIMES.
ENTERPRISE IN CANADA.
SANTA FE AND ITS PEOPLE.
THE WORLD OF SCIENCE. By Prof. BARNARD.
ROME'S COLOSSEUM.
LIFE IN NEBRASKA—PROSPECTS FOR EMIGRANTS.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES.
FATTENING SWINE. By ALEXANDER HYDE.
PROFITS OF FARMING—NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With full reports of Financial and Commercial affairs, the Live Stock and Farm Produce Markets, and a general summary of the news of the week.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES Office. Price, five cents.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices, Nos. 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Cod Liver-Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. Try it.

Iron-clads—A Strong, Serviceable Shoe for boys and youth. CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere, sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

MARRIED.

LONG—CHURCH.—At New-York, Oct. 3, by Rev. Dr. Church, Mr. JAMES LONG, of Chicago, and Miss EMMA C. CHURCH, of Tarrytown.

VANDERBILT—LOTT.—At Flatbush, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. C. L. Wells, J. LOTT VANDERBILT, to ELIZABETH G. LOTT, all of Flatbush.

DIED.

BRANDON.—At "The Old Man's Home," St. Johnland, Long Island, on the 6th inst., JOHN BRANDON, a veteran of the first Napoleon's army, in the 95th year of his age.

COMSTOCK.—At Kansas City, Mo., on Thursday, Sept. 24, DAVID A. COMSTOCK, in the 30th year of his age.

EAMES.—On Monday, Oct. 5, ISABELLA, wife of Charles J. Eames and granddaughter of Adam Blackledge, Esq., aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 145 East 53d st., on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 1 o'clock.

HOYT.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 6, SARAH DELAPLAINE HOYT, widow of Samuel S. S. Hoyt, aged 87 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of John L. Brooks, Melrose, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Forty-second street depot at 10:13 A. M.

HYDE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, 6th inst., MARY PORTER, wife of Rev. Joseph W. Hyde.

Funeral from St. John's Church, Stamford, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

LAMAR.—On Monday afternoon, Oct. 5, 1874, GAZAWAY B. LAMAR, aged 76.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Soutter, Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 3:30. His remains will be taken to Alexandria, Va., for interment.

PARSELLS.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 6, AMANDA, widow of the late Capt. Eugene Parsells.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 407 9th av., on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 10:30 o'clock.

☞ Coxsackie papers please copy.

SAUNDERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, DAVID SAUNDERS, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 70 Orange st., on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

STEWART.—On Monday, 5th inst., after a long and painful illness, DAVID STEWART, Jr., son of David and Adelia Stewart, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

WEBB.—On Monday, Oct. 5, 1874, Mrs. ISABELLA WEBB, widow of Edward J. Webb, aged 66.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from M. E. Church, Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Grand Central depot on arrival of 12 o'clock train to convey the remains to Greenwood.

WARDROP.—Oct. 5, 1874, WM. S. WARDROP, aged 52 years.

Family and friends are invited to attend his funeral from Wilson Street M. E. Church, (near Bedford av.,) Williamsburg, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The members of Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275 F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their lodge-room, No. 117 West 23d st., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 12:30 P. M. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Bro. WM. S. WARDROP. Members of sister lodges are invited to join with us.

By order of WM. H. OWEN, Master.

Mr. SAMUEL A. WALSH left this City by steamer for New-Bedford on 18th September. Nothing has since been heard from him, and as the night was a boisterous one and nothing can be learned of his having arrived in New-Bedford, it is believed he was lost overboard. Mr. Walsh was about 58 years of age, six feet two inches in height, brown hair slightly tinged with gray, fair complexion, wore no beard or whiskers, and weighed about 220 pounds. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the body. Address

CHARLES ALLISON WALSH,
Post Office Box No. 967.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12 M.; on Wednesday at 12 M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M.; and on Saturday at 11:30 and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

SPINAL DISEASE AND CURVATURES, drooping or round shoulders, hernia, &c., treated by proper mechanical support, successful during thirty years' practice. Only office, No. 245 East 14th st.
E. P. BANNING, M. D.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE
LARGE ADVANCE ORDERS,
THE PUBLICATION OF DR. HOLLAND'S NEW NARRATIVE POEM, THE MISTRESS OF THE MANSE, *ANNOUNCED FOR TO-DAY, IS POSTPONED UNTIL*
THURSDAY, OCT. 15.

N. B.—The Trade are specially requested to send in any additional orders at once, that we may be enabled to fully supply the first demand.

A NEW NARRATIVE POEM BY DR. J. G. HOLLAND.
THE MISTRESS OF THE MANSE.
By Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,
Author of "Bitter-Sweet," "Kathrina," "Arthur Bonnicastle," "Titcomb Letters," &c.
1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

This is the first narrative poem written by Dr. Holland since the appearance of "Kathrina," and it is sure to take its place at once beside that and "Bitter-Sweet." The scene of the "Mistress of the Manse" is laid on the banks of the Hudson. It is a love story; beginning, where so many love stories leave off, at marriage; it abounds in striking pictures of natural scenery; it is full of the philosophy of life which comes from a pure experience, and it is distinguished by all that comprehension of the poetic in every-day life, and all that impulse and vitality which have from the beginning characterized the writings of its author. This is the first long poem by Dr. Holland written in rhyme, instead of blank verse, the stanza chosen being the same as that used by him in the introduction to "Bitter-Sweet."

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No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

IN PREPARATION AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.

ORIGINAL LISTS OF EMIGRANTS, RELIGIOUS EXILES, POLITICAL REBELS, SERVING MEN SOLD FOR A TERM OF YEARS, APPRENTICES, CHILDREN STOLEN, MAIDENS PRESSED, PERSONS OF QUALITY, AND OTHERS WHO WENT FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO THE AMERICAN PLANTATIONS, 1600-1700. With their Ages, the Localities where they formerly Lived in the Mother Country, the Names of the Ships in which they Embarked, and other Interesting Particulars. From MSS. Preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office, England. Edited by JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN. 1 vol., crown 4to, half morocco, gilt top, $10. A few copies on large paper, $17 50.

J. W. BOUTON, No. 706 Broadway.

THE CHURCH AND STATE WILL PUBLISH a daily edition during the session of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, containing a summary of the proceedings of the Convention, with criticisms upon current religious literature, and articles upon subjects of interest to the Church. Subscriptions received by A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO., No. 770 Broadway; T. WHITTAKER, No. 2 Bible House; E. P. DUTTON, and at the office of
CHURCH AND STATE,
No. 139 8th st.
Price for the session, $1; single copies, six cents.

"THOMAS' SACRED QUARTETS AND ANTHEMS," just published by O. DITSON & CO., Boston and New-York. No choir should be without this superior collection. Sold by all dealers. Price, $2 50.

POLITICAL.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.

WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
JOHN N. LANTHIER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.
AUGUSTUS SCHAFFEL, Clerk.

DIX AND ROBINSON CAMPAIGN CLUB Of the Twenty-first Assembly District will hold a meeting at Muller's Hall, 3d av., between 125th and 126th sts., east side. The Young Men's and German Republican Associations, and all Republicans of the District are cordially invited to attend. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

JAMES M. THOMSON, President.
S. S. DOTY, M. P. DORSCH, } Vice Presidents.
GEORGE REILLY, B. W. BRYEA, } Secretaries.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at 8 o'clock, at No. 457 4th av.

HUGH GARDNER, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, JAMES R. DAVIES, } Secretaries.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7:30 o'clock.

JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., Chairman.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 189 Spring st. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

AUSTIN LEAKE, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

CRIME IN ITALY.

DISCOVERY OF A CRIMINAL CLUB.

THE "ACCOLTELLATORI"—THIRTEEN ASSASSINATIONS IN SIX YEARS—TWENTY-THREE ARRESTS.

Under date of Sept. 23 the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal:

It is much more than two years ago that I wrote to you from Ravenna such particulars as were then and there obtainable of the secret association which kept that decayed city and its environs in a state of constant terror. That part of Italy has long had an evil reputation as a district where human life is little respected, and the knife in frequent use, but at Ravenna in 1872, and during several previous years, assassinations had been of frequent occurrence, the motives of most of which were a mystery or could only be vaguely conjectured. I remember that gentlemen of the town to whom I had introductions and who were desirous to gratify my curiosity were unable to do so to more than a very limited extent. They believed the homicidal association, which unquestionably existed, to be a perverted remnant of the old political secret societies, which, prior to the liberation of those provinces from their Austrian masters, had their *raison d'être*. That reason had disappeared, but the passion for mysterious occult associations remained, and the society survived with other objects. The political conspirators and assassins had become common criminals and murderers. The higher elements of the association had probably withdrawn themselves, and there remained only its dregs, the men of sanguinary instincts. The singular state of things was set forth in greater detail in my letters from Ravenna. Among other cases I was told of one in which the victim was believed to have been struck because he had refused pecuniary accommodation to a member of the band; but in such cases it appeared that it was not the person who held himself aggrieved and thought revenge who dealt the blow, but one of his associates, perhaps designated by lot. It appears that the authorities at Ravenna have at last succeeded in obtaining that clue to the identity of the malefactors which, up to the period of my visit, and for some time afterward, it was found impossible to get. Twenty-three persons have been arrested, and their trial will commence in two or three days before the Ravenna Tribunal. The *Franco-Italian Correspondence* has given some interesting particulars of the affair, which coincide in essential points and also in several minute details with my recollection of what I was told rather more than two years ago. The following condensed translation will be read with interest: From 1865 to 1871, thirteen persons, belonging to all ranks of society, from the magistrate down to the common Police agent, were stabbed or shot in succession by individuals who, during all these six years, succeeded in escaping detection. Several of these murders, or attempts at murder, were perpetrated in broad daylight, on the public square of the town, in front of the guard-house. Arrests were made, and suspected persons were kept for months in prison. It was all in vain; it was impossible to catch or discover the criminals. Neither the numerous witnesses of these bloody scenes, nor the friends and relations of the victims, nor even those of the victims who survived, could or would denounce the culprits. A like impenetrable mystery enshrouded the motive of the assassins. Whether they were the paid agents of others or were fanatics paving the way for an insurrectionary movement could not be ascertained. It was not till last year, when all hope of detecting the assassins had been abandoned, that a man named Giovanni Resta waited on the Juge d'Instruction at Pistoia, and divulged their names and organization, including the smallest details of their procedure during and subsequently to each assassination. He was the brother of one of the criminals and the confidant of most of them, and he remained to the last on the best terms with the twenty-three persons he denounced, the reason he assigned for his disclosure being that he wished to dissipate the suspicion that his only son might have had a murderer for his father. It appears from his statement and the investigation which followed that nine years ago a society was formed, originally numbering not more than twelve members, which, after formal consultation, passed sentences of death, which were at first executed timidly, but afterward with boldness, derived from a sense of impunity. Pistols and guns were sometimes used, but usually knives, which were deposited in a chest in the room where they met, and were spoken of by the members as pens. When the Bianconi had to convene the band to decide on the fate of a proposed victim, the expression they used was that they were "going to summon the masters." The first victim was the Chevalier Monghini, an ex-Director of the National Bank, who while returning home at night was stabbed with a knife, the object as stated in the indictment against the prisoner, being to punish him for the difficulties and obstacles which his refusal to discount bills had caused to small tradesmen, and which had for years given him the nickname of executioner, &c. Fusconi Sebastiano, a surgeon, was condemned and murdered for not less general reasons. He was charged with having said at a time when grain was dear that the owners should dispose of it as advantageously as possible for themselves, and that the people must suffer hunger to such a point as to be reduced to eat horses' litter. Others, like the Procuratore Cesare Capper, were assassinated, with a view of avenging the imprisonment and prolonged detention of several members of the band; others, like the brothers Tassinari, who were members of the society, as a warning against the indiscretions to which their habitual drunkenness might lead. Some at least of these assassins were far from being the most degraded of men. They were not devoid of patriotism, and went through the campaign of 1866 in the Tyrol with credit; or like Cavalcoli Giovanni responded in 1867 to Garibaldi's appeal, and fell bravely at the capture of Monte Rotondo. Another characteristic trait was the kind of publicity they gave to their acts. Not satisfied with executing their victims by daylight in the presence of numerous witnesses, they apprised them of their sentence by anonymous letters, or placarded their doom with such inscriptions as "A furnished room to let." Many persons, including some of those whose lives were attempted, recognized the assassins repeatedly, but whenever any of the latter happened to be among those taken into custody by the Police nobody ventured to give evidence against them, and complaisant persons were found to establish an *alibi*, such was the terror or complicity they produced. Similar proceedings, moreover, are still common, in spite of recent legislation, and are to be attributed to the state of affairs in the Romagna under the Papal Government, which gave rise to secret societies of criminals, and it was not always possible to distinguish where political societies finished and where the other began. The political societies, moreover, had not always members daring enough to carry out their decrees, and were obliged to intrust that part of their operations to persons who shrank from nothing, who lived as it were under their shadow, and who, having survived them, now act on their own account.

THE KOUMIS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Samara, on the Volga, says: "It has long been known that the Tartar tribes inhabiting what is generally known as Independent Tartary, (no longer, however, since Gen. Kaufmann's visit, particularly independent,) and the nomad tribes scattered over its northern frontiers, the Turkomans and the Kirghis, as well as other tribes more or less akin to these, such as the half-nomad Bashkirs of Orenburg, all used fermented mare's milk, which they called koumis, not only as a beverage, but as a substantial portion of their daily food. It was reported to combine the nourishing properties of milk with the invigorating qualities of alcohol; indeed, among its other virtues, it was said to exhilarate and to intoxicate. It came into the heads of some Russian medical men, of whom, I believe, Dr. Portnikoff, of Samara, to have been one of the first, that this koumis might possibly possess medical properties as well. It was observed that consumption and its cognate disorders were unknown among the tribes who habitually drank koumis. Starting from this observation, experiments were made on the *vilia corpora* of consumptive patients, and with highly beneficial results. Upon this Dr. Portnikoff started a koumis establishment at Samara. Its situation offered him many advantages. In the first place, from its position on the Volga, it was at least approachable, whereas Orenburg, the nearest spot where koumis could be said to be indigenous, was the *ultima thule* of the civilized world. This new establishment on the Volga was the means, therefore, of pushing the koumis outposts 300 miles westward. In the next place, it was observed that the pasturage at Samara was similar to that at Orenburg. It is supposed that the virtue of koumis consists in a great measure in the rich quality of the mare's milk, which again is dependent, not only on the race of mares, but on the pasturage on which they are fed. All these are propositions which are more or less vehemently affirmed and denied by the different camps into which koumis connoisseurs are divided.

GARIBALDI AND VICTOR HUGO.

It is stated that Gen. Garibaldi has addressed the following letter to Victor Hugo:

CAPRERA, Sept. 6, 1874.

MA VERY DEAR HUGO: The interest which you have shown by your subscription for a French translation of my work, *The Thousand*, places this poor embryo of my unpractised pen under your powerful and illustrious patronage. I thank you from my heart, and I am for life your devoted

G. GARIBALDI.

Victor Hugo has replied:

PARIS, Sept. 18, 1874.

DEAR GARIBALDI: Your letter moves me, and I feel my old brotherly heart stir afresh within me for you. Yes, relate yourself your superb deeds; relate them to Italy; relate them to France; relate them to the world. "The Thousand" are glorious, as were the "Ten Thousand," with this additional lustre, that they conquered and that they are not illustrious for having retreated, but for having advanced. Like Xenophon, you make an epic, and after having made it you relate it; but you are greater than Xenophon. In him dwelt but the soul of thousands, but in you the soul of peoples. Dear Garibaldi, I embrace you.

VICTOR HUGO.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Wednesday, Oct. 7: Nos. 161, 100, 137, 129, 180, 106, 125, 173.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
56—Randall vs. Mackellar, (No. 3.)
64—Marvin vs. Smith.
86—De Kuhn vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
92—Mayer vs. Gluck.
118—McNamara vs. Sexton.
Call 132—Browning vs. James.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Daniels and Lawrence, JJ.

Nos.
69—Williams vs. Allen et al.
74—Panama R. R. Co. vs. Robinson.
76—Risley vs. Phenix Bank, of New-York.
77—Sullivan, Jr., vs. Gage.
80—Roberts vs. Hill.
85—Brown et al. vs. Columbia Paper Co.
86—Welch et al. vs. Columbia Paper Co.
92—Bartlett vs. McNeil.
93—Semindus vs. Wood et al.
100—— vs. ——.
101—— vs. ——.
102—— vs. ——.
20—Barstow et al. vs. Hansen et al.
71—Seaman et al. vs. Glenger.
84—Hirsch vs. Livingston, Ex'r, et al.
132—People ex rel. Schneider vs. Hartman.
133—People ex rel. Doyle vs. Board of Rev. Correction et al.
134—Catlin, &c., vs. Browning et al.
135—In the matter, &c., Gill.
136—People ex rel. Tenth Nat. Bank vs. Green.
137—People, &c., vs. Board of Trustees of Common Schools.
138—People, &c., vs. Board Education of New-York.
139—Rusk, &c., vs. Soutter, Ex'r, et al.
140—People ex rel. Mordaunt vs. Fowler.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned until Oct. 19, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
2150—Scott et al. vs. Mixer et al.
2152—McMahon, Adm'r, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
2156—Marsby et al. vs. Rose et al.
2158—Rutherford vs. Ehrlick.
2162—Burchell vs. Horgan, impleaded.
2164—Viele vs. Darling et al.
2170—Hyman vs. Grand Trunk R. R. Co. of Canada.
2172—Pomeroy et al. vs. Tanner.
2178—Martting vs. Whelpley.
2180—Langley vs. Naylor Winsted M'f'g Co.
2182—Heyman vs. Stegman.
2184—Hadden vs. Shapter.
2186—Consolidation Coal Co. vs. Merchant.
2188—Galligan vs. Gillen.
2190—Averill Chem. Paint Co. vs. Amer. Cen. Ins. Co. of St. Louis, Mo.
2192—Averill Chem. Paint Co. vs. Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia.
2194—Gomez et al. vs. Gallagher et al.
2196—Higgens vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2198—Parker et al. vs. Grimley.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
2217—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
2921—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
1475—McGibbon vs. Davison.
99½—Alker P., Admr., vs. Salomon et al.
3603—De Beaulieu vs. Stoepel, otherwise Vogt.
2291—Fiske vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
3191—Connor vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
1793—Samuels vs. *Evening Mail* Association.
1795—Lanier et al. vs. Rosenberg.
1797—Young vs. Stevens.
1799—American Med. Co. vs. Forger.
1801—Kehler vs. Stonewall Co.
1803—Upman vs. Koop et al.
1805—Platt vs. Waddell.
1807—Penn vs. Ward.
1809—Caldwell vs. Weldman et al.
1811—Hill vs. Senior.
1813—Maxfield Box M. Co. vs. Richardson et al.
1815—Rosenthal vs. Aarons.
1819—Leslie vs. Thomas, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
661—Keogh vs. Levenson.
669—Strang et al. vs. Murray.
679—Beamish, Receiver, vs. Drigg.
681—Jenkins vs. Murray, Executor.
683—Harbeck, Jr., vs. Taylor.
685—Bowne vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
687—Glatz vs. Schull.
689—Degraw vs. The State Insurance Company of Missouri.
691—Wermerskirch et al. vs. Nachtman.
693—Clark vs. Flanagan et al.
695—Dodge vs. Viele.
697—Willis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
701—Rauth vs. Young.
707—Cunningham vs. White et al.
709—Humbert et al. vs. The National Merchants' Banking Association.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Oct. 12, 1874.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned until Oct. 8, 1874.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.
1991—McGowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1035—Kreymborg vs. O'Brien.
600—Hexter vs. Brennan.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
1009—Houston vs. Washburn.
1182—Sarage vs. Openheim.
1183—Kelly vs. Baker.
1184—McCann vs. Smith.
1185—Woods vs. Smith.
1186—Mettle vs. Parsons.
1187—Ryan vs. Burke.
1188—Lottimer vs. Livermore.
1189—Mowry vs. Goodheart.
1190—Butler vs. White.
1191—Beld vs. Howell.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, J.

Nos.
1167—Towle vs. Little et al.
1168—Benedict et al. vs. Hilton et al.
1169—Bridgeman vs. Buckmaster.
1170—Poerschke vs. Kracht.
1171—Weed, Adm'x, vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1172—Sewinindinger vs. De Peyster.
1173—Koencke vs. Ross.
1174—Green vs. Central R. R. Co.
1175—Royds et al. vs. Scott et al.
1176—Gorsch vs. Kissam.
1177—Frucke vs. Herdtfelder.
1178—Newdecker vs. Kohlberg.
1179—The People of the State, &c., vs. Dutch et al.
1180—Raphael vs. Jones.
1181—Gurley vs. Simmond.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
2657—Stewart vs. Gardin.
24—Shine vs. Doyle.
25—Lyddy vs. The Marsh Land Co.
68—Ripley vs. Middleton.
69—Same vs. Same.
1005—Horne vs. Gruggemein.
123—Keunemund vs. Brown.
985—Walker et al. vs. Valelie.
225—McGuire vs. Leib.
10—Beckel vs. Hewsteavant.
30—Schill vs. Fisher.
75—McClenachan vs. Schillinger.
128—Seer vs. Hoffman et al.
275—Zucker vs. Zucker.
277—McLane vs. Hesdra.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
273—Kaufman vs. Falk.
197—Braunwarth vs. Kaufman et al.
1038—Koehler vs. Ford.
289—Phelps vs. Rogers et al.
1239—Picaid vs. Turner et al.
1240—Bernhard vs. Turner et al.
200—Sanderson vs. Brand.
272—Schaitman vs. Vogel et al.
284—Steinva. Briggs et al.
447—Muller vs. Page.
1035—Witty et al. vs. McNulty.
290—Mulligan vs. McManus.
291—Jacoby et al. vs. McKinley.
292—Beaton vs. Durlacher.
293—Beaton vs. Harmon et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
1037—Crawford vs. Beverly.
1296½—Fernbacker et al. vs. Connelly.
1441—Soler vs. Thomson.
337—Laverty vs. Snethen.
108—Sweig vs. Cahn.
61—Derkam vs. Mariposa Land and Mining Co.
1041—McEwen vs. Dreher.
294—Streeter vs. Morris.
1116—Wilson vs. Klein et al.
1011—Ayres vs. McKinley.
1097—Ruskamp vs. Joachin.
995—Frank et al. vs. Keese.
1196—Gates et al. vs. McPherson.
1281—Cornell et al. vs. Zeller, impleaded.
295—Holcombe et al. vs. Simpson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Joseph Vaccari, murder.
Edward Quinn, murder.
Hen'y Bryom, manslaughter.
James O'Brien, robbery.
Thomas McCarthy, felonious assault and battery.
William Houser, burglary.
John M. Ralph, burglary.
Henry Wilks, grand larceny.
John Jennings, James Farrell, and John Jones, grand larceny.
Charles E. Moulton, grand larceny.
Edward Watkins, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Henry Meyer, violation of the Election laws.
James B. Hunt et al., violation of the Election laws.
Morris Kraus, violation of the Election laws.
John E. Warren, violation of the Election laws.
Michael Foley, violation of the Election laws.
John McCabe, violation of the Election laws.
John H. Strand, violation of the Election laws.
Samuel W. Cox, violation of the Election laws.
James Keegan, violation of the Election laws.
Patrick Barry, violation of the Electoin laws.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The following decisions were handed down to-day in the Court of Appeals:

Judgment affirmed, with costs—Alvin C. Bradley, Supervisor, &c., vs. Ward et al.; Victor Vincent vs. Alfred B. Sands; John St. Peter vs. Henry D. Denison; Joseph Taussig et al. vs. William W. Newcombe et al.; Joseph P. Stedham et al. vs. Watson Sandford; Theodore D. Hadley vs. Joseph Barton; William Jennings et al., &c., vs. Alexander Whittemore, &c.; John E. Bliss vs. Charlick Lawrence; The Salt Spring National Bank of Syracuse vs. William A. Burton; Denning L. Rathborne, Trustee, &c., vs. Peter Hooney, &c.; William Koenig vs. Adam Steckel et al.; Ellen Andrews vs. Daniel W. Raymond; R. A. Bicknell vs. Lancaster City and County Insurance Company; Jane K. Taylor vs. John Hoey.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Robert M. Masterston vs. the Village of Mt. Vernon; The Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company vs. James Madden; Daniel Betton vs. Edward W. Baxter et al.; Thankful P. Cook vs. Chester C. McClure; T. M. Davis, Receiver, &c., vs. Ainsworth Brown et al.; John J. Weber vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; John A. Foster vs. John B. Nerbrough.

Judgment affirmed, with costs of both parties to be paid out of the estate—William H. Learned et al. vs. Abby J. Bell, et al.

Motion granted with $10 costs of one motion—Edwin L. Butterfield vs. W. Rodde, and one other case against the same defendant.

Motion denied with $10 costs—Eliza E. Ehle vs. The Trustees of the Village of Canajoharie.

Order of General Term affirmed and judgment absolute on stipulation, with costs—Thomas Martin et al. vs. Angus Smith et al.

Order of General Term so far as it sets aside the judgment entered upon order of Rumsey, J., and directs further trial of issues at Special Term reversed, and order of Special Term, so far as it denies motion to vacate judgment entered by direction of Rumsey, J., affirmed without costs of subsequent proceedings to either party against the other—John Parker vs. James Laney et al.

Order affirmed, with costs—George Carpenter vs. Frederick Engelskircher.

Order of General Term reversed, and judgment, on report of Referee, affirmed, with costs—Uriah C. Whitlock vs. James Hay.

Appeal dismissed, with costs—J. Butler Wight et al., executors, &c., vs. David L. Gardner et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hughson vs. Hughson; memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Barrett.

Hecker vs. Jost; Burkhalter vs. Raymond; Citizens' National Bank, of Waterbury, vs. Hamill, (No. 1;) Same vs. Same, (No. 2;) Ryerson vs. Parkman; First National Bank, of Montgomery, Ala., vs. Hill; Bryant vs. Fowler et al.; Paramond vs. Sigerson et al.; Scofield vs. Scofield; Meehan vs. Wright et al.; Bray vs. Pollion; Haspenan vs. Talbot; Esterbrook vs. Chamberlain; Douty vs. Forsyth; Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company vs. Church; Milbank vs. Albert; Jansen vs. Atkins; Moore vs. Brett; Randall vs. Mackellar; Moore vs. Waddell; Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company vs. Handibode; United States Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Flynn; Campbell vs. Barr; Ripley vs. Middleton; Dussenbury vs. Green; Randall vs. Mackellar; Benjamin vs. Joseph; Cook vs. Reid; First National Bank, of Montgomery, Ala., vs. Hill, (No. 1;) Lindlaw vs. Lindlaw; Johnson vs. Schuyler; Clark vs. Burbeck; Roberts vs. Hild; Ryckman vs. Scharrer; Bradley vs. Sherman; motions granted.

Allerton et al. vs. Moore; judgment granted.

McCahill vs. O'Shea; memorandum; the complaint and motion papers are wanted.

Clark vs. Pryor, &c.; allowance of three per cent. to plaintiff and one per cent. to defendant.

Norwalk Steam Ferry Company vs. Lawton Barge and Steam Collier Company; motion denied; memorandum.

Benson vs. Gassner; Manet vs. Odell; reports confirmed and orders granted.

Loughran vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; Gibbs vs. Webber; In the matter, &c., of Morris; Watson Manufacturing Company vs. Bedell; memorandums.

Salomon vs. Berg; motion granted; reference ordered.

Stein vs. Friedman; Morris vs. Steinrich; motions denied.

Geraty vs. Montgomery; motion granted; memorandum.

Salomon vs. Ryder; motion granted; reference ordered.

In the matter of Salsbury; writ must be dismissed and prisoner remanded; memorandum.

Binney vs. Olmstead; memorandum.

Myers vs. Zeanning; motion denied.

Greene vs. Hugart; memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Hegeman vs. Cantrell et al.; plaintiff's prepared issues not submitted.

Cammann vs. Fielding; writ of inquiry ordered.

Parsons vs. Sutton; proposed case and amendments settled.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Eitel vs. Bracken et al.; order resettled.

DRY GOODS.

AT E. RIDLEY & SON'S,

NOS. 309, 311, AND 311½ GRAND ST., NEW-YORK,

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FRENCH FELT HATS and BONNETS, finest qualities, Blue, Brown, Black, and Drab, $1 each.
ENGLISH FELTS, TRIMMED, 85 cents.
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SILK VELVET ROUND HATS AND BONNETS, $1 45, $1 85, $2, $2 50, and $2 95.
EMBROIDERED SILK VELVET ROUND HATS, $2 95 and $3 25.

Feathers, Flowers, Birds, Ostrich Tips, Ostrich Plumes.

145 dozen BIRDS at 45 cents.
Immense variety of RED and FANCY BIRDS, from 50 cents each, up.

VELVETS.

COLORED SILK VELVETS, $1, $1 25, $1 50 per yard, up.
100 pieces BLACK SILK VELVETS, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, and $3.
10 shades of Navy and other Blues, Garnets, Sultans, Browns, and all the cloth shades in SILK VELVETS for trimming at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, and $3.

BLACK and COLORED VELVETEENS, 38, 50, 75 cents, and $1 per yard.

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SILK REPS and TURQUOISES, every Color, 65 cents per yard.
100 pieces of MILLINERY SILKS, 45 cents per yard.
500 pieces of SILK MIGNONS, BLACK and Colors, $1, $1 50, and $1 85, bargains, all the desirable shades.

LACES.

CHEAPEST YAK LACES in this City.
CHEAPEST GUIPURE LACES in this City.
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BEADED DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS in PASSEMENTERIES, GIMPS, and FRINGES, LOOPS, BUTTONS, &c. VERY LARGE STOCK AND VERY LOW PRICES.
EXAMINE OUR FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT!
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EXAMINE LADIES', MISSES', AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR!
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EXAMINE PERFUMERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.

GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS.

No. 4, all silk, 8 cents.
No. 5, all silk, 10 cents.
No. 7, all silk, 12 cents.
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No. 12, all silk, 16 cents.
No. 16, all silk, 20 cents.

1,000 PIECES OF SASH RIBBONS—cheapest offering for many years.

OUR FUR AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS—FIFTY IN ALL—OCCUPYING FIVE FLOORS, WILL REPAY CAREFUL EXAMINATION.

PRICES ALL OVER THE HOUSE LOWER THAN FOR THESE TEN YEARS.

KID GLOVES.

Gabrielle, 2 buttons.	NEW SHADES.	75 cents the pair.
Monogram, 2 buttons.	No low-priced glove compares with this in the City for shape, color and quality. Improved 25 per cent. this season. 3, 4, 5, 6 buttons to match.	95 cents the pair.

MONOPOOL 2 buttons, real kid, $1 50, equal to any glove sold at $2.

ONE BUTTON, 25c. and 45c.
500 dozen two buttons at 50c.

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FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR, AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
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PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS.
Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect.
CUTTING AND BASTING A SPECIALTY.

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PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st., corner of Court. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BULKLEY MURFEY & CECIL, bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, on the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the uncollected assets, consisting of notes, book accounts, &c., and one large double Marvin & Co.'s safe, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. The safe can be seen, and a statement of said assets can be obtained, at the office of the assignee, Nos. 100 and 102 Grand street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1874.
OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN L. SOUTHACK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, Assignee in bankruptcy of said bankrupt, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, by Henry D. Miner, Esq., Auctioneer, on the 28th day of October, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the premises known as No. 764 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the stock of household furniture and other personal property belonging to the estate of the said bankrupt. Dated New-York, Oct. 6, 1874.
07-1aw3wW ALFRED BARBER, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CASPER JACOBS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will sell at public auction the stock of men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, at the auction-house of Jones, Underhill & Scudder, No. 9 Greene street, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock.
By order of
CHARLES WERNER, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF GRADE.

All persons interested in the change of grade in 153d st., between 10th av. and the Boulevard, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Commissioner of Public Works, at his office in the City Hall, on or before Oct. 14, 1874. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PURSUANT TO THE STATUTE IN SUCH cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Special Term of the Supreme Court, sitting in the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the third Monday of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for an order changing the name of the Corporation now known as the Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York, to the "Mariners' Family Asylum."
Dated Sept. 19, 1874.
Mrs. C. J. CORNING, First Directress.
BOVEE & GOVE, Attorneys. s23-1aw6wW

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METALS.
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By the author of "Amateur Dramas."

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This, the author's first venture in the field of fiction, is a decided success. It is dramatic in its spirit and movement, so that the reader almost feels that he is seeing, instead of seeing that he reads.—*Golden Age, New-York.*

The style of the book is intensely dramatic. The characters are strongly drawn and consistent throughout. Mr. Baker's old friends and new readers will unite in hoping that this, his first novel, will not be his last.—*Boston Globe.*

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ORANGE JUDD COMPANY,
No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY and County of New-York.—DELIA MASURY, plaintiff, against JOHN W. MASURY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1874.
M. I. FRIEDLANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court.—Dated Oct. 6, 1874.
M. I. FRIEDLANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o7-1aw6wW*

BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 335 Pearl st.
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

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A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN DIRECTORY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of capable and trustworthy German servants for all capacities.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell—Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Waitress.—By a very respectable young woman thoroughly understands her business as chamber-maid and waitress; best testimonials; country or City; sober, honest, neat, tidy, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid in a private family; very particular and well recommend; she is altogether a desirable person; has no objection to do some sewing, or assist in taking care of children. Seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy colored young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant young woman, who is used to the care of children; is willing to be useful to suit; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid or waitress or parlor-maid, or is willing to do middle work in a house. Can be seen at No. 320 Madison av., where the best City references can be given.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and seamstress; can operate on different machines; two years' best City reference from her employers. Call at No. 107 West 53d st., top bell, near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and assist in care of children, or chamber-maid and waitress; five years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 304 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—BY TWO YOUNG Welsh girls, one as chamber-maid and fine washing, other as child's nurse or wait on a lady. Call for two days at No. 222 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress and do fine washing, or chamber-work and plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 248 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamber-work and plain sewing; has good recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 320 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN as chamber-maid and to do fine washing or chamber work alone; the best of references. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY WOman as chamber-maid and seamstress; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or general housework in a small private family; good reference. Apply at No. 241 West 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 786 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 West 42d st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman, willing and obliging, as chamber-maid and laundress. Apply at 249 7th av., near 25th st., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS chamber-maid. Call at No. 341 West 17th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Call at No. 1,136 2d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two sisters, Alsacienne, Protestants; would like a place together; the former is an excellent cook and laundress, the latter an experienced chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; both can furnish the best of reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Alsacienne Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO neat, respectable Swedish girls, who want to do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business well, makes good soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is very neat and orderly, and a good waitress; both have good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTant woman, and daughter about seven; woman is a good cook and excellent at washing and ironing; understands butter, cream, &c.; City or country; have good references; very low wages. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH eight years' reference from last employer, who can be seen; private family; is a good family cook; makes excellent soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; wages $16 to $18. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches, plain or fancy; or can cook for a hotel, or dinner cook in a restaurant or first-class boarding-house; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO understands all kinds of good cooking; French, German, English, or Spanish; is temperate, civil, and reliable, as seen by references; City or country. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—IN HOTEL OR FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-house by a thoroughly competent woman who understands her business in every branch; is a superior meat cook, also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, capable colored young woman, for City or country; is good cook, washer, and ironer; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; meats, soups, boning, larding; can get up all kinds of side dishes; good reference given. Call at No. 852 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS PROFESSED cook, (cordon bleu;) considered by her former employers as the very best cook they had of anything pertaining to the culinary art; she has a thorough knowledge. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT COOK; exceedingly neat, strictly sober and honest, as well as fully competent; she will accept nothing but high wages and a permanent place; first-class references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; also soups, game, desserts, &c.; is a good baker; is neat and tidy; has several years' City reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A THOROUGH cook; is a good baker and an excellent pastry cook; understands the care of milk and butter; is neat, orderly, willing, and obliging. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO NORWEgian girls, speaking English, in City or country, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other for servant girl; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SWEDISH WOMEN; ONE is good chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; City or country; have good recommendations. Are to be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST cook; makes excellent soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASH AND IRON, OR GENERAL House-work.—By a very neat, tidy colored young woman; very respectable; can do good cooking, washing, and ironing, or make herself useful; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; FIRST CLASS; can do boning and larding; understands her duties perfectly; wants no kitchen-maid; speaks good English; has good City references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastries, breads, desserts of all kinds; best City references; no objections to a first-class boarding-house. Call at No. 157 West 27th st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COLored young woman in a private family; is a good cook and laundress, and can furnish excellent reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH WOMAN, AS cook; or will cook, wash, and iron in a good family; is thoroughly qualified to fill either branch; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and pastry; City or country; City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS GOOD plain cook; can assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 458 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; first-class references. Call at No. 230 West 18th st. place.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 252 West 18th st.

COOK.—UNDERSTANDS HER BUSINESS; IS A good baker; willing to assist with the washing; City reference from her last place as to capability. Call at No. 208 West 19th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GOOD PLAIN cook; expert at all branches of family cooking; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good City reference. Call at No. 155 West 28th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS English cook; expert at all kinds of family cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 105 7th av., corner 16th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family. Call or address in basement of Swedish Church, No. 151 East 22d st., between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; will be found trustworthy; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 118 West 19th st., rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, IN A small private family, as cook, and to assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 78 Lexington av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook: thoroughly understands her business; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 22 West 52d st.

COOK.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A PLACE FOR a good plain cook; would assist with washing. Apply at No. 394 5th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS COOK, AND DO the coarse washing; good references. Call at No. 143 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook; willing to do coarse washing; good City reference. Call at basement door, No. 11 East 42d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, TO ASSIST with washing; good references. Apply two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN COOK IN a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—IN A SMALL FAMily. Apply at No. 96 Gold st.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; best City references. Call at No. 57 East 41st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN WOULD like a few more engagements by the day or week as dress-maker and seamstress; would take her own machine if required. Call or address at No. 22 Bond st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, cutter, and fitter, work at her own home. Call on Mrs. M. E. Hamilton, No. 33 West 44th st., second floor, front, west side.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—A PERMANENT PLACE as dress-maker and seamstress; would wait on a lady or growing children; good City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, who is also a thorough seamstress; refers to present employer. Call at No. 160 West 11th st.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE SUPPLIED AT THE shortest notice with first-class colored help, male and female, for any capacity, at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

FAMILIES WISHING FOR GOOD, RELIABLE servants of all nations can be promptly suited at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts. C. JACQUIN.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A VERY CAPABLE, obliging Swedish girl as general servant; has good references from her last place for good plain cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY REQUIRING ASsistance in the duties of her house can hear of a very responsible person by calling at or addressing No. 31 West 32d st.; accustomed to the charge of servants and family sewing; a good home more desirable than high salary; best of reference.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, HARD-WORKing girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPERS—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR OF FOUR rooms, also large room on fourth floor, with good table, in first-class house, at moderate terms. No. 48 West 15th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A small family, or to do up-stairs work in a private family. Call at No. 207 East 76th st., between 2d and 3d av., Yorkville.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, LATEly landed, to do house-work; has lived out in the old country; willing, active, and obliging. Call at No. 418 East 15th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN; UNDERstands upper and lower housekeeping, cooking, &c. Address Miss K. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small family; two years' references. Call at 320 East 36th st., top floor, back.

LADIES' DIRECTORY
for Faithful Domestic Servants.
LADIES' RECEPTION-ROOM, No. 1,502 Broadway.
WORK-ROOM, corner Broadway and 45th st.
LADIES' COMMITTEE-ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 170 West 45th st.
COOKING SCHOOL, No. 166 West 45th st.
Country orders should be received two days in advance of visit.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a highly respectable young woman; thorough seamstress; cut, fit, operate, dressmake, finish, trim, &c.; dresses hair very neatly, and is a competent nurse for young and growing children; neat, tidy, and obliging; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable young English person as lady's maid, or would take charge of one or two growing children, and teach if desired. Call at No. 120 West 44th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS; understands thoroughly her business; fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; highly recommended in every way; she would be found a suitable person in a first-class family. Seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS FIRST-class laundress; speaks good English; can take entire charge of all that belongs to a first-class laundress; is willing to assist with chamber-work. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting and puffing; best City reference. Call or address No. 6 West 17th st., over private stable.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 137 West 25th st. Ring bell No. 2.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN strictly private family as first-class laundress; can show best City and country reference; understands all kinds of ladies' finery. Apply for two days at No. 295 1st av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By a superior young woman and thorough laundress; over two years in her last place; French fluting, box plaiting; very best testimonials. At Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 308 East 33d st., near 2d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; expert at her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 76 West 36th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; has four years' City reference. Call or address No. 312 East 39th st.

MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 526 6TH AV., between 31st and 32d sts., select servants for City and country.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES to procure a situation for a highly respectable person (who has lived with her for more than twenty years) as nursery governess or as companion to an invalid lady; she is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of a family of children; and to instruct them in the elementary branches of English; she is also an experienced nurse, kind and devoted in illness. Address C. M., Box No. 83 Post Office, Scarborough on Hudson, New-York.

NURSE AND GOVERNESS.—BY A RESPECTable, refined French lady, possessing an accomplished education; speaks English; would take the entire charge of children, and assist the lady in the house; is willing to make herself useful; can give the best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts. C. Jacquin's.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman, who is an excellent seamstress; would like a place in a private family to take care of growing children; can furnish undoubted reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman, who is an excellent seamstress; would like a place in a private family to take care of small or growing children; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference; no objection to the country, or would like to travel. Call at No. 111 West 15th st., front basement.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, RECENTLY ARrived, speaking no English; she sews very well by hand, and would take care of growing children in a private family. Seen at Bongrand's French office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WELSH young woman, who is good in the care of children, &c., and can do chamber-work, &c.; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman as nurse to an invalid lady; would make herself useful; wages moderate; reference from last situation; City or country. Call or address No. 332 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby or grown children; is a good operator; has ten years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NURSE and seamstress, a good, permanent situation by an active, neat, industrious, and obliging girl; good City references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL FOR CHILD'S nurse, or light general work; wages very moderate, but a good home is most desirable. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE TO AN invalid, or to take charge of an elderly person; she has two years' references from her present employer. Call at No. 306 East 15th st., (Stuyvesant square.)

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; THORoughly understands her business; accustomed to the care of children. Call for two days at No. 130 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON TO WAIT on an invalid lady or take charge of grown children, sew, and make herself generally useful; no objections to the country. Call at No. 328 5th av.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF A BABY, or to assist in chamber-work and take care of young children; best City reference. Call at No. 145 East 26th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, long in this country, with good City references; will do chamber-work; is very fond of children. Call at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S NURSE, or would take care of growing children and do fine sewing, and assist in housekeeping. Call at present employer's, No. 120 East 62d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; excellent City reference. Call for two days, No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, WHERE she can have entire charge of a young baby and make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 332 6th av.

NURSE.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; ENGlish Protestant; can take entire charge of an infant; good sewer. Apply at No. 150 West 25th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a highly respectable young woman, thorough seamstress; can operate on most all machines, cut, fit, dressmake, do all kinds of fine family sewing; very good chamber-maid; fully competent; sober, honest, kind, and obliging to all; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has a good knowledge of dress-making; understands several machines; would wait on a lady or take care of growing children; no objection to the country; good reference given. Call on or address Seamstress, No. 253 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, Protestant, as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson; or would take entire charge of two children; obliging and trustworthy; can give highest reference. None but a good family need apply at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS good plain seamstress and chamber-maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; would take care of one or two children; good reference. Call at No. 147 East 50th st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; understands family sewing and dress-making; expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will wait on a lady; City reference. Call at No. 24 West 38th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG English girl, neat, capable and willing, as seamstress and chamber-maid; uses Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and is a good worker in every kind of ordinary house-work; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT woman as thorough seamstress or to wait on a lady or grown children; willing to do any light work that may be required; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress and dress-maker; can cut and fit; do all kinds family sewing; is a thorough operator; has best reference; prefers country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as seamstress; would do light work; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 334 East 20th st., one stairs up, back.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress and nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 145 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as seamstress and dress-maker; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SEAMstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 341 West 17th st., for two days.

TO FAMILIES
SEEKING RELIABLE SERVANTS,
J. W. CARPENTER, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., (the old corner,) will supply all, in City or country with honest, capable help at moderate rates; office fee returned if help does not go. Remember, No. 138 West 11th st.

TO GO OUT BY THE DAY.—BY A PERSON who works for the best of families; is a first-class assistant in a laundry or dining-room; best references. Address by note, M. Smith, No. 310 East 34th st.

VISITING GOVERNESS—EXPERIENCED AND reliable; excellent reference. Call or address Mrs. E. A. POWERS, south-east corner Lexington av. and 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman; neat, tidy, and a thorough waitress; nine years' experience in a first-class family; can clean and keep silver, and get up all kinds of salads in the best manner; can take the place of a man; very best City testimonials. Lady to be seen at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a thorough waitress; understands salads, care of silver, &c.; is perfectly trustworthy; several years' reference; is bright and tidy. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE, LIGHT, PROTESTant girl, thoroughly competent in preparing salads, dressings, taking care of silver; in a word, capable of taking a first-class man's place; references unexceptionable. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who understands the getting up of salads, care of silver, course of dinner, waiting in all its branches; can take a waiter-man's place; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; is active, neat, and obliging; can take full charge of dining-room; care silver; City references. Call at No. 621 6th av., near 36th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires to take in gentlemen's or family washing, or go out by the day; best City references. Mrs. Brennan, No. 581 3d av., near 38th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like more ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do, or would do families' washing on reasonable terms. Can be seen at No. 245 East 37th st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman to go out by the day washing or house-cleaning. Call at No. 308 East 31st st., third floor, back room.

WASHING.—FAMILIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S washing wanted at No. 356 East 13th st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes a few ladies' or family washing; work done up in the neatest style; all kinds of French fluting and puffing done at the shortest notice; willing to take them by the month or dozen; ten years' experience in finest work. Call at No. 211 West 31st st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO take in families' or gentlemen's washing, or go out by the day. Call at No. 5 East 38th st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD REFERENCE IN a linen-room or any place of trust; capable of taking charge of children's wardrobe; can work the Domestic and Willcox & Gibbs' machines. Apply at No. 50 East 29th st., corner 4th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man as butler or waiter; is thoroughly competent in his duties; unexceptionable City references. Call or address for two days, F. H., No. 108 East 11th st., rear house.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINgle man, aged twenty-eight years, who can take care of horses and cows, drive, milk, and do plain gardening, tend steam or hot-air furnace, and do general work about a place; wages moderate; best recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man; understands the care and management of horses; is temperate, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; will give satisfaction to any gentleman; first-class reference. Call or address W. T., No. 9 Chambers st., Room No. 1.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man; understands the care and management of horses; is temperate, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; will give satisfaction to any gentleman; first-class reference. Call or address W. T., No. 9 Chambers st., Room No. 1.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife, aged twenty-six years, no children; man as coachman and groom, also willing to be useful; wife a good cook, laundress, butter-maker; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR VALET.—BY AN Englishman, age thirty-two, who thoroughly understands the care, management, and medical treatment of horses; the best of veterinary certificates as to capability; speaks French. Address R. W., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITuation for a thorough, trustworthy coachman; married, but without encumbrances; will undertake care of gentleman's house in the country; excellent testimonials and recommendations. Address "William," Box No. 803 Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE COLORED man as coachman; is a first-class driver, and understands his duties in every respect; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; good City references. Address S. G., No. 7 West 9th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City references; married, no family. Address J. P., Care of John Malloy, Saddler, No. 137 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (single, Protestant;) can make himself generally useful; no objection to any part of the country; excellent reference. Call on or address James D., No. 29 East 19th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, speaking good English; has good references as to character; single; strictly sober; will be generally useful. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A VERY active and intelligent young man; willing to be useful on a gentleman's place; five years' reference. Address H. R., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a sober, honest, and a desirable man in every respect. Address H., No. 108 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man; no objections to the country; has good City references. Call or address J. D., No. 143 West 29th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED young man; is a good driver and groom; has excellent reference. Call at Mr. Coleman's saddlery store, No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, OF GOOD abilities, as coachman; seven years' reference. Call or address for two days No. 129 West 27th st., third floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands his business in all its branches; first-class City reference. Call on or address J. S., at Brewster's, 25th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, English; good City reference. Address T. Johnstone, No. 46 Vandam st., City.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; CITY OR country; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; REFERENCE unexceptionable. Address T. P., 142 East 18th st.

COLLECTOR OR DELIVERER.—BY AN ENGlishman, age thirty-two, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; the best of security given as to honesty, &c. Address R. H. W., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

ENGINEER.—CAN DO HIS OWN REPAIRS; CITY or country. Address for one week, R. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant, aged thirty-eight, who can do all parts of flower and vegetable gardening, including greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, fruits, &c.; also a good farmer and coachman; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY AN EXPERIenced, reliable, and trustworthy man to take charge of a gentleman's place for the Winter; can furnish the best of recommendations from former employers. For particulars address Michael F. Dalton, care Marston & Son, No. 95 Beaver st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN, twelve years in business; still employed; wants a permanent place; good recommendation given. Address L. Barbeck, New-Centreville Post Office, Chester County.

PORTER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE; has the best of references as to character; is married, a good penman, strictly sober; will come for any wages; speaks good English. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS PORTER OR the like; good references. Address C. W., box No. 1,981, Post Office, New-York.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, STEADY single man, in the City or country, to take care of horses, and be useful generally. Address J. B., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife; one as first-class waiter, the other as first-class cook; both experienced and thoroughly understand their business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call on or address M. M., No. 645 6th av., for two days.

WAITER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE man, as assistant waiter, cook, or servant of all work, in a private family, gents' boarding-house, or hotel; is smart and active; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call on or address Rev. John Dooley, No. 134 Bowery, for James White.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address Y. Z., Box No. 35 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A GOOD, TEMPERATE FRENCHman as waiter in a family or boarding-house; is clean and careful; wages $25; speaks some English and has City references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts, Jacquin's.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; good recommendations. Apply at present employer's, No. 6 West 22d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS waiter in a private family; the best of City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 37 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, IN A PRIVATE family; good recommendations. Apply at present employer's, No. 6 West 22d st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER, BY A SINgle man that has the best of City references. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 260 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER in a private family; best of City reference. Address G. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—BOOK AGENTS ARE WANTED TO canvass for the sale of the LIFE OF ADMIRAL FOOTE, U. S. N., by Prof. JAMES M. HOPPIN, Yale College, by subscription, in every city and town in the United States. A book that records the deeds of one of America's noblest heroes. Agents are also wanted to sell other books of thrilling interest and of the highest importance. Terms liberal. For further particulars address
AVERY BILL,
Care of Harper & Brothers, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN OF CULture and refinement, a middle-aged lady without incumbrances, to take charge of a widower's family, consisting of himself and two young children; the applicant must be practical and thoroughly competent in every respect, and well recommended. Address HOME, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF THREE, WHO ARE living at board, a capable woman as seamstress; must understand cutting and fitting; one who knows how, and is willing to make herself generally useful; a permanent home to an intelligent woman. Call, with good references, at No. 17 Waverley place, after 10 A. M.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY A lady, from twenty to twenty-five, well educated and refined, as companion to a young lady; good musician preferred. Address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO DO the general house-work in a widow's family, a few miles from the City; no other servant kept; no very small children; would be a good home to a suitable person. Address, stating wages, F. B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND chamber-maid willing to go in the country. Call between 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. at No. 37 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN TO help to care cattle; must be a first-rate milker. Apply to or address S. DOBSON, Bergen Point, N. J.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday was very large and the transactions of especial interest, as will be from a review of the proceedings as follows:

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George W. Carr, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25.8 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-fourth street, which was purchased by Fernando Wood for $43,500. The price realized was considered by many low, but some thought that it was about as much as the property was worth.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at a guardian sale to close the estate of Hanchen Harts, deceased, disposed of the following City realty: One four-story and basement brick store and tenement, 21 by 47, with one-story extension, and lot 100 feet deep, No. 276 Seventh avenue, west side, 24.8 feet south of Twenty-sixth street, sold for $18,100 to S. Sobel; one three-story and basement brick house, 21 by 42, with one-story extension 21 by 13, and lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 211 West Twenty-fifth street, north side, 144 feet west of Seventh avenue, sold for $14,000 to P. Sobel. Both the buyers were parties heirs to the estate.

J. A. Van Auken, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, sold two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 19 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, south side, 237 feet west of First avenue, for $12,500 each, the purchaser of both pieces of property being Otto Meyer, plaintiff in the legal action.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., by order of owner, Ruea Nelson, Esq., sold eleven Brooklyn lots, located near Prospect Park, as follows: One lot, 25 by 100, on Ninth avenue, west side, 21 feet south of Union street, opposite park, sold for $6,000 to Robert White; one lot, 25 by 100, on Ninth avenue, west side, 71 feet south of Union street, sold for $6,000 to William Hodgdon; five lots, each 20 by 97, on Ninth avenue, north-west corner of Sixth street, sold for $4,000 each to George D. Arthur; two lots, each 20 by 100, on Fifth street, south side, 97 feet west of Ninth avenue, sold for $3,925 each to H. M. Needham; and two lots adjoining, each same size, sold for $3,000 each to S. Ensign. The sale of the balance of the property advertised (seventy lots) was postponed to a future day. The lots sold brought extremely low figures, when compared with the sums realized for similarly located real estate; for it may be stated that four lots, each 25 by 97, on Ninth avenue, south-west corner of Fifth street, adjoining those sold yesterday, were disposed of four years ago for $10,000 apiece.

The following auctions noticed for yesterday were adjourned, viz.: Sale by James M. Miller, of a house and lot on Fifth avenue, south of Eighty-sixth street, adjourned to Nov. 6; sale by same auctioneer of eight lots on Fourth avenue, west side, being the block front between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, adjourned without day; sale by Dingee, Porter & Co. of a house and lot on East Sixty-ninth street, 175 feet east of Madison avenue, adjourned indefinitely, and sale by R. V. Harnett of a farm located at Newtown, Long Island, adjourned for two weeks.

Hall J. How, No. 3 Pine street, reports having recently sold, at private contract, eight full lots on East Eighty-eighth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, for $96,000 cash, to Messrs. Arnold & Constable.

Lespinasse & Friedman, No. 3 Pine street, also report having sold twenty-four lots on a line with One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, the plot being bounded by the Harlem River on the east, by Ninth avenue on the west, and by One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street on the south, for $40,000 cash, the purchaser being A. Hanft.

We would call special attention to the advertisement in our business columns headed, "Twenty-fourth Ward Splendid Property, Harlem River Heights." The proposed sale at private contract of this realty by Messrs. Burling & Sacchi, No. 34 Pine street, should attract the notice of investors, for few properties now in the market present superior advantages.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day are numerous and important, the list being as follows:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Commissioners, by order of the Supreme Court, of the premises Nos. 547 and 549 East Twelfth street, north side, 60 feet west of Avenue B, embracing two lots, together in size 35 by 91.9, with two four-story brick tenement houses upon the front thereof, and one four-story brick tenement house in rear. Also, the leasehold premises No. 238 East Fourth street, south side, 80 feet west of Avenue B, comprising a lot 23 by 96.8, with two four-story brick tenement houses thereon, front and rear respectively, rented at the rate of $1,080 per year; the lease has fourteen years to run from Nov. 1, with renewal, the ground rent being $200 per annum. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-eighth street, south side, 240 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 80, on East Seventy-fourth street, south-west corner of Madison avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 41 Park street, south side, between Pearl and Duane streets, being a lot 25 by 96.6, with front and rear buildings thereon.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of a large brick house, with lot 37.7 by 68 by 37.6 by 65.9, on Cherry street, south side, 32.3 feet east of Roosevelt street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 145 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, E. R. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of a lease of seventy-two lots, comprised in the block bounded by Eleventh avenue, the Hudson River, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, with building covering same thereon, known as the Manhattan Market.

By William Kennelly, Executors' sale to close estate of Thomas Kivlen, deceased, of the following City real estate: One four-story building, with lot 24.4 by 93.4 by 23.3 by 69.10, No. 26 New Bowery, south-west corner of Madison street; one brick building, with lot 25 by 69.10 by 35.4 by 44.10, No. 26 Chestnut street, east side, 23.3 feet south of Madison street, adjoining above; and two lots, each 25 by 75, on Seventh avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two three-story and basement brown-stone front houses, with lots each 16.7 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 17.1 feet south of Forty-third street.

By Quimby & Bissell, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, O. T. Wells, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.9 by 90, on Fourth avenue, west side, 100.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, Esq., Referee, of two four-story brick buildings, with lease of plot 70.5 by 145.4 by 84.6 by 146, on Thirteenth avenue, east side, 120 feet north of Bank street, with bulkhead 70.5 feet front on the North River opposite; one building is 45 by 72, and the other 25 by 132 feet in size. The lease has three years to run from May 1 next, with covenant for four renewals of ten years each, and the present ground rent is $2,400 per annum.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 lot, 5th av., s. e. corner of 84th st., 25.8x100. $43,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story and basement brick store, tenement, and lot, No. 276 7th av., w. s., 24.8 ft. s. of 26th st., lot 21x100, house 47 ft. deep, with one-story extension. $18,100

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 211 West 25th st., n. s., 144 ft. w. of 7th av., lot 21x98.9, house 42 ft. deep, with one-story extension 13 ft. deep. 14,000

By J. A. Van Auken.

2 three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses and lots, East 118th st., s. s., 237 ft. w. of 1st av., lots each 19x100.11, $12,500 each. $25,000

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 lot, 9th av., w. s., 21 ft. s. of Union st., opposite Prospect Park. $6,000

1 lot, 9th av., w. s., 71 ft. s. of Union st., opposite Prospect Park. 6,000

5 lots, 9th av., n. w. corner of 6th st., opposite Prospect Park, each 20x68, $4,000 each. 20,000

2 lots, 5th st., s. s., 97 ft. w. of 9th av., each, 20x100, $3,925 each. 7,850

2 lots, 5th st., s. s., 137 ft. w. of 9th av., adjoining above, same size, $3,000 each. 6,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Oct. 5.

Broadway, s. w. corner of 32d st., runs w. 92.9 ft. to 6th av., thence s. 39.6 ft., thence e. 107.11 ft., thence n. 42.3 ft.; Rudolph August Witthaus to The Union Dime Savings Institution of N. Y. $275,000

Bowery, No. 295, e. s., 81 ft. s. of 1st st., 23.4x89.2 ft.; S. Ludwig Kapff to H. Schall; consideration omitted.

Same property; H. Schall to Maria Barbara, wife of S. L. Kapff; consideration omitted.

Westchester—Railroad st., n. e. s. 155 ft. n. w. of Tinton av. 100x125 ft.; Emil Von Shoening to A. C. Rintelen. 7,800

18th st., n. s., 88.4 ft. e. of Broadway, 22.7x92 ft.; T. N. Hollister, Trustee, and S. W. Stone to F. W. & C. T. Stone. nom.

18th st., n. s., 106.8 ft. e. of Irving place, 25x92 ft.; T. N. Hollister, Trustee, and F. W. & C. T. Stone to S. M. Stone. nom.

12d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.8x98.9 ft.; Adam C. Rintelen to Emil Von Schoening. 7,500

47th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 19.4x100.4; W. H. Terry and C. G. A. L. Gaylord, Executors of Mary Terry, to Martha, wife of W. J. Bendon. 3,500

78th st., n. s., 119 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x102.2; Conrad Oberlein to Stephen Hugle. 13,000

104th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x100.11; R. Dulon to F. Sigel. nom.

131st st., n. s., 340 ft. e. of 4th av., runs n. 44 ft., thence s. e. 6.7 ft. to a point in n. s. 131st st., 345 ft. e. of 4th av., thence w. 5 ft.; Lawrence A. Benson to Benjamin L. Benson, Q. C. nom.

131st st., n. s., 340 ft. e. of 4th av., runs n. 4.4 ft., thence n. s. to n. s. 130th st., at point 345 ft. e. of 4th av., thence w. 5 ft.; Annabella A., wife of B. L. Benson, to Margaret E. Adriance, Q. C. 125

134th st., n. s., 206.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 25x100, Morrisania; W. H. Hallock to Margaret G., wife of P. A. Anner. 6,000

42d st., n. s., 625 ft. e. of Willis av., 67 ft. to Mill brook, thence—x158x100, Morrisania; Jacob P. Clarke to Margaret G., wife of Peter A. Anner. 6,200

147th st., n. s., 256 ft. w. of St. Ann's av., 25x100, Morrisania; M. Druck to T. Loeser. 2,550

Madison av., n. e. cor. of Monroe st., 60x176x61x181, West Farms; Stephen Hugle to Conrad and Veronika Oberlein. 7,000

5th av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 98th st., 18x88; W. R. and C. F. Secor, Executors, to C. A. Secor. 60,000

Plot lying between 131st and 133d sts., bounded e. by low water-mark, Harlem River, w. by line, 340 ft. e. of 4th av., widened, irregular;

Margaret E. Adriance, widow, to Henry Hart, Q. C. 850

Plot bounded by Harlem River and land Adriance's property and line between 131st and 132d sts., at a point 377.8 feet e. of 4th av.; James N. Crow to Annabella A. Benson, Q. C., one-half part. 900

LEASE RECORDED.

Mott st., No. 163, 3 years, per year. $1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

SPLENDID PROPERTY.

HARLEM RIVER HEIGHTS.

About one mile north of High Bridge. Water Grants. More than 150 LOTS on these heights have been sold since the Panic. Some of the choicest lots on Sedgwick av., 205th and 206th sts. are now offered by the owners in small plots at very LOW PRICES and on very EASY TERMS. The High Bridge boats stop at the foot of the property, and the Hudson River Railroad trains at Morris' Dock. Time from 42d st., twenty-two minutes. These large sales, (amounting to upward of $75,000) made at a time of real estate depression, like the present, prove the attractions of this new locality, and its REAL CHEAPNESS, as well as SPECULATIVE and PRESENT value. Parties to visit the ground will leave the office, No. 34 Pine st., at 2 P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The beauty of the views will alone repay a visit. Maps, &c. can be had at the office of G. A. SACCHI, or E. G. BURLING, No. 34 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 11, 12, and 13.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY

Propose to remove their offices to their former location at the foot of Duane st. as soon as the building can be prepared for their accommodation. In the meanwhile they offer for sale their valuable property on 23d and 24th sts. and 8th av., particulars of which will be furnished on application to the Secretary, Mr. MACDONOUGH, at his office, corner of 23d st. and 8th av., or to HENRY G. STEBBINS,

Chairman of the Committee on Finances, same building

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

NEW FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS CABinet-finish dwellings, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway, only $20,000; also, No. 308 West 58th st., or will be rented, with or without furniture. Apply on premises. WILLIAM BEDELL.

NO. 134 EAST 24TH ST.—FOUR-STORY BRICK dwelling, 23x50x100; in good order; will be sold very cheap. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

NO. 58 WEST 45TH ST.—DESIRABLE FIRST-class high-stoop well-arranged 20-foot brown-stone dwelling; frescoed, superb order, &c.; only $25,900; easy terms; possession. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5th av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LAFAYETTE AV., BETWEEN Ryerson st. and Grand av.; on Grand av., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., the most desirable and accessibly located three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses, including an elegant corner; splendid location for a physician; replete with modern improvements; twenty minutes by DeKalb or Green av. cars from Fulton Ferry; price, $13,000. No. 799 DeKalb av., a three-room-deep detached cottage, 22x50x100; replete with modern improvements; cars passing every five minutes; an excellent opportunity for those wishing a cheap, comfortable, and accessible home; price, $10,000; $6,500 on mortgage. Apply on premises, or of THOMAS FAGAN, No. 173 Adelphi st., Brooklyn. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—ON THE HEIGHTS, NEAR WALL st. and South Ferries, a very desirable three-story, high stoop, basement and cellar, brick house, with improvements; just put in complete order; immediate possession. Price, $13,000. Address or apply to J. T. WHITE, No. 22 John st., up stairs, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT TARRYTOWN, IRVINGTON, DOBB'S FERRY, Hastings, Yonkers, Riverdale, and other places, all along the Hudson, furnished and unfurnished houses, cottages, and elegant residences, for sale and to let, with immediate possession, at very reasonable prices and terms; full particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., near 38th st.

A BEAUTIFUL BRICK VILLA AND THREE acres of land and carriage-house, within fifty minutes of City by New-Haven Railroad, on elevated ground; fine view of the Sound; will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for good property in City. Address VILLA, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

SIXTEEN VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH AND RIVERSIDE AVS. AND 102D ST., OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF WILLIAM P. FURNISS, DECEASED,

The sixteen lots comprising the southerly half of the block bounded by 11th and Riverside avs., 102d and 103d sts.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
Trustees under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased.

SUPREME COURT.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANDREW SPENCE, and Margaret M. W., his wife; James F. Gein, Stephen C. Williams, Stephen Wellstood, John J. Ferdon, Joseph D. West, and John H. Holt, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein appointed, will sell at public auction, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot, in the Twenty-third Ward, of the City of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the late Town of Morrisania, now the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, designated on a certain map, entitled "Map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New-York," dated June 1st, 1868, made by R. Rosa, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, by the numbers 359 (three hundred and fifty-nine) and 360, (three hundred and sixty,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southerly corner of said lot, number 359, as laid down on said map, on the westerly side of Inwood avenue, which is distant one hundred and seventy-three feet northerly from an angle in Inwood avenue; thence running north-westerly at right angles to Inwood avenue two hundred and five (205) feet to Cromwell or Doughty's Brook; thence northwardly along said brook as the same winds and turns to the southerly side of High Bridge street as laid down on said map; thence north-eastwardly along the line of High Bridge street, twenty-three feet to Inwood avenue; thence southwardly along Inwood avenue, five hundred and five feet, to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated Aug. 31, 1874.

J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.

GIFFORD and BROWN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described property is adjourned until the tenth day of October, 1874, at the same hour and place.—Dated Sept. 26, 1874.

J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.

GIFFORD and BROWN, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer and Dealer in Real Estate, No. 5 Pine st., New-York.

GRANDEST OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON

To secure the choicest of building sites in the attractive and healthful village of SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

O. H. PIERSON will sell, by order of the owner, Dr. HENRY FENNER, positively and without reserve, at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1874, At 12 M., on the premises, 200 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS, fronting on finely-graded streets, in midst of costly improvements, near depot.

A LARGE, COSTLY TWO AND ONE-HALF STORY CONCRETE RESIDENCE, twenty-two rooms, all conveniences, thoroughly built, included in sale.

Terms favorable. Special train from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., New-York, at 10:55 A. M. day of sale. Stopping at Newark, Roseville and Orange. Free passes, maps, &c., of the auctioneer, O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

13 LOTS ON BLOCK BOUNDED BY WASHINGTON AV., DE KALB AV., AND HAMILTON ST.; ALSO, DWELLING, STABLE, AND FOUR LOTS ON WASHINGTON AV. AND HAMILTON ST., TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

ON THURSDAY, OCT. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The dwelling-house is 25x38, with extension 22x21, is in good order, and has modern improvements. The stable is 25x38, two story, brick, has four stalls, coachman's room, &c.

Seventy per cent on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF LEASE OF PREMISES ON 13TH AV., WITH BULKHEAD ON NORTH RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, William H. Willis, Jr., Esq., Referee:

THIRTEENTH AVENUE.—The unexpired term of a lease of the premises on east side of 13th av., 120 feet north of Bank st., with four-story brick buildings thereon, together with the bulkhead in front of same on North River. Lease from May 1, 1869, for eight years. Annual rent, $2,400, taxes and assessment, with covenants for renewal. Maps at office of auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of THOMAS T. FERRIS, deceased,

FORTY-SIX

VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS,

Including some very prominent corners and large plots

SUITABLE for PUBLIC BUILDINGS and CHURCHES,

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, Oct. 26, At 12 o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway.

Descriptive maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; and JOHN M. PINKNEY, No. 19 Barclay st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—FORECLOSURE SALE, under direction of Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the large brick DWELLING-HOUSES and LOTS, (37.6x65.9 and 68) on south side of Cherry st., near Roosevelt, and known as

NOS. 51 AND 53 CHERRY ST.

Maps at Auctioneer's, No. 45 Pine st., or with BARRETT, REDFIELD & HILL, No. 20 Nassau st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE the estate of Catharine Van Nest, deceased. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 144 West 49th st., between 6th and 7th avs., house 21.4x50, lot 107. Particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, OCT. 8.—NO. 144 WEST 49th st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone house sale peremptory, to close an estate.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET FOR THE Winter.—On Washington square North, 10th st., 12th st., 16th st., 21st st., 42d st., 48th st., 5th av., and Madison av.; all very desirable, and centrally located. Particulars and permits at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine st.

N. B.—A very large number of furnished and unfurnished houses to let or lease. Full list on application.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THREE-STORY AND BASEment house in Brooklyn, completely furnished; possession immediately; terms low. Inquire of P. M. GODDARD, No. 128 Pearl st.

TO LET FOR $300.—A CHARMING LITTLE house at Rahway, N. J., one hour from New-York, ten minutes from station; flagged sidewalk, garden, water, &c. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located four-story high-stoop house, in good order; full-sized house and lot. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE HOUSE NO. 20 Waverley place, on favorable terms; well arranged for a boarding-house. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE DESIRABLE STORE WITH BASEment and cellar, No. 19 John st.; well located for silver ware, jewelry, or other business. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—STORE AND BASEMENT, BROADWAY, corner Amity st.; desireable location for drug store, or clothing, jewelry, or other business. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, OR FOR a boarding-house, No. 44 West 14th st.; large building, desirably located. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, about 50x138 feet, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—NOS. 23 AND 25 MERCER ST., ON favorable terms; extra wide marble-front store and lofts; can be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.

AT ONCE, FOR THE WINTER,

A finely-furnished, well-located house. Rent about $500 per month.

Address Post Office Box No. 719.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS HANDSOMELY FURnished bedroom, or parlor and bedroom, with bath and all improvements without board; family must be private; location between 42d and 50th sts., 5th and 8th avs. Address, with terms, A. T. L., Box No. 196 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., BY A GENTLEman and his wife, a second floor, adapted for house-keeping; neighborhood must be respectable; private family preferred. Address, with particulars, T. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE, BETWEEN 42D and 56th sts., 6th and Madison avs., by a family of three adults. Address J. R. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

NOTICE TO THE COTTON TRADE.

The American Docks at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, have two Warehouses (each 65 and 212 feet) now completed and ready to receive Cotton. Eleven more Warehouses of the same size are rapidly approaching completion, and will all be ready for use in a very short time. One Pier, 65x400 feet, will be covered within ten days, and two others of same size will be under cover within thirty days. The rates of storage at these premises will be 12½ cents per bale each for storage and labor. The rates for lighterage of 100 bale lots and over, to and from all points in the Harbor, to or from these Warehouses, will be fifteen cents per bale, including insurance while on lighters, and smaller lots in reasonable proportion, which shall not be higher than to any other Warehouse in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. These docks and premises are entirely isolated from all other Warehouses, and are not exposed to any public streets, all the approaches being through private grounds absolutely under our control, thus making stealing of Cotton an impossibility at these stores.

The rates of insurance on Cotton at these docks I hereby guarantee all its patrons shall not cost them more than the current rates in other Cotton Warehouses.

J. A. BOSTWICK, Owner of the American Docks.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1874.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S ORIGINAL FLUID Magnesia, for sixty years the best preparation for acidity, indigestion, heartburn, gravel, and gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all chemists in large size bottles. JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, New-York.

NEWSPAPERS.—A COMPETENT EDITOR ENgaged on a daily paper having several hours leisure daily, will devote them to a class or other journal. Address JOURNALIST, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

STUTTERING.—DR. WHITE, OF THE UNITED States Stammering Institute, is permanently located at No. 132 East 29th st. Best references. No pay until cured. Call or send for circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—The advertiser will be leaving in the Spring for San Francisco, and is open to engage as traveler or agent on commission for that City and Pacific States; good references and security can be given. Address WO., care of George P. Rowell & Co., New-York.

PANORAMA FOR SALE, OF HIGH MORAL character, painted by best artists; it combines instruction with appeals to the heart. With proper management, it will not only do good, but bring a large revenue. Will be sold cheap, owing to the death of owner. Address THOMAS LANE, No. 367 Canal st., New-York.

FRODSHAM WATCH—ALMOST NEW, AND solitaire stud, one carat, for sale at a bargain; both fine, and may be submitted to an expert. Address "Watch," Station A.

DRESS-MAKING.

DRESS-MAKING.

No. 27 St. Mark's place, between 2d and 3d avs. Street suits, evening dresses, home dresses, children's suits, infants' trousseaux, fashionably and neatly made at moderate prices. Cutting and fitting done. Orders promptly executed.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, **DRESS BLANKETS,** Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; **CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS,** and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO. N. B. No. 73 Beekman st. **SADDLERS' GOODS,** of all kinds, in full stock.

A FAMILY FROM THE COUNTRY WILL sell Shetland pony turn-out cheap; warranted sound and kind in all harness; also, wagon and harness to match. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST., Has to offer, for the Winter, in her three English-basement houses, two of her most elegant parlor suites, with exclusive baths, dressing-rooms, &c.; private tables; also, one smaller suite, without private table, and one single room.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require will rent a front alcove room on third floor, with board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also large front room on fourth floor; location near Fifth Avenue Hotel; table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

TO RENT, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, TO GENtleman and wife, for $60 per week, a beautiful second floor of two large rooms, appointments complete, by a small private family; location elegant and central; references required. Address MADISON, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD.—NO. 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom, bath, &c. Apply as above.

NO. 232 EAST 11TH ST., NEXT ST. MARK'S Church, two large parlors and room and bedroom on third floor, handsomely furnished and in thorough order; to parties requiring first-class accommodations at reasonable terms; in the family of an English lady; unexceptionable references.

A SECOND AND A THIRD FLOOR, NICEly furnished, with good board, in a first-class brown-stone house, centrally and very pleasantly located, to let, en suite or otherwise. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A COMPLETE SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms in a first-class brown-stone house to let, together or separate, to single gentlemen without board; family private. No. 53 East 10th st., near Broadway.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT PARTIES.—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; hot and cold water; heater in rooms; use of both; also, one large room and bath-room, connected; gentlemen. No. 13 East 28th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON THE WEST SIDE, near 23d st., will let two large handsomely furnished rooms with board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address S. V. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

NO. 67 38TH ST.,

Between 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant suites of rooms, newly furnished, consisting of parlor floor, with front basement, and second, third, and fourth floors; private table only; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen with partial board if desired; also a suite of rooms for physician or dentist. Apply at No. 257 4th av.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c. free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite; house newly renovated; appointments first class; privilege of parlor; breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO NEWly furnished rooms, without board, for gentlemen only; references exchanged. No. 119 West 22d st., near 6th av.

MADAME ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., will rent for the Winter handsome suites of apartments, with private table if desired, at No. 47 West 22d st.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, without board; house and location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—One elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST.,

First house from 5th av., handsomely furnished suite of apartments on first floor, with private table; also smaller suite without private table.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,

BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

Choice suites of apartments, with private table and attendance; house first-class in all its appointments.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all improvements of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first-class board, for families and single gentlemen; also, table boarders taken; references exchanged.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS.—FLOORS, with private table; rooms, singly or en suite; all locations; price list free. BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d st.

NO. 509 WEST 23D ST.—BACK PARLOR AND hall rooms; second floor, three rooms; third floor, two rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board; terms very moderate.

TO LET—TO AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, A COMfortable furnished bedroom; also a hall room; rent moderate; location central; bath and gas. No. 110 East 11th st., near 4th av.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms on the first and upper floors, front and rear, for families or single gentlemen, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with liberal table, and the comforts of a refined home; also, one parlor bedroom; references exchanged.

ONE OR TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; family private; terms moderate. No. 265 West 34th st.

PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with breakfast, or full board, if desired; references exchanged. Apply at No. 210 West 43d st., fifth door from Broadway.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or singly in thoroughly first-class house; superior board; private table given; good stable accommodations; references exchanged.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a handsome suite of rooms suitable for a lady and gentleman; also rooms for single gentlemen; terms moderate; table first class; references exchanged.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable rooms to let, with board, for gentlemen or families; few table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.

Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, second and third floors, to rent, with superior board, to adults who appreciate and pay for a refined home.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable rooms to let, with board, for gentlemen or families; few table boarders taken; references exchanged.

SPLENDID FAMILY SUITE, CONSISTING of newly furnished parlor, large private dining-room, and two large bedrooms, entire first floor, with private table. No. 50 West 19th st.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOM, CONNECTED, ON fourth floor, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; first-class board; terms reasonable. No. 133 West 44th st.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.

A large, pleasant room, fourth floor, to let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

One small suite of rooms to let, with board.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor, with or without private table; also a single room for a gentleman. References.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor, with or without private table; third floor, large room, with board.

PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A LARGE furnished room to gentleman, without board; reference. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—A SECOND FLOOR complete, with or without private table; appointments first-class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH BOARD, second floor, en suite or separately. No. 50 West 46th st. References.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a suite of rooms, on second and third floors; also, two parlors. S. FAULKNER BROWN.

NO. 295 5TH AV.

Mrs. Hall will let furnished apartments, en suite, with bath, &c.; liberal terms; private table only; references.

PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A LARGE furnished room to gentlemen, without board; reference. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE, OF NEWLY and elegantly furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON square, desirable furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

TWO RICHLY FURNISHED FLOORS, (FIRST and second,) with private table and attendance, at No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, choice rooms on second and third floors; moderate terms. No. 150 West 34th st.

NO. 348 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished room to rent, with board; very attractive location; house first-class.

NO. 158 WEST 15TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to gentlemen; family strictly private.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. HEILBRON.

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7—FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

Donizetti's opera, in three acts,

LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.

Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON..........as..........MARIA
Signor BENFRATELLI..........as..........TONIO
Signor SCOLARA..........as..........SULPIZIO
Miss COONEY, Mr. G. F. HALL, Signor CAPRA.

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR..........Signor E. MUZIO

FRIDAY, Oct. 9.—"AIDA."—Signora POTENTINI, Miss CARY, Signori CARPI, DEL PUENTE, FIORINI, and SCOLARA.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10.—GRAND HEILBRON MATINEE—"FAUST."

MONDAY, Oct. 12.—"IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA." Début at the Academy of Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO, and first appearance in America of Signor DEBASSINI, Lyric Tenor, from "Les Italiens," Paris.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.—First production in America of Maestro Marchetti's grand opera, "RUY BLAS."

THURSDAY, Oct. 15.—First Opera Night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

In rehearsal, Verdi's grand "MESSA DI REQUIEM."

THE MARK SMITH

MEMORIAL BENEFIT

will take place simultaneously at BOOTH'S and WALLACK'S THEATRES on the afternoon of THURSDAY, Oct. 8, on which occasion the following enormous attraction will be offered at the respective theatres:

BOOTH'S.

Miss VIOLETTA COLVILLE in Grand Opera with STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, Full Chorus and Orchestra.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY.

J. L. TOOLE and TROUPE.

J. T. RAYMOND, "Gilded Age."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

WALLACK'S.

WALLACK'S COMPANY and H. J. MONTAGUE.

Mlle. AIMEE.

Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS and BOOTH'S THEATRE COMPANY.

CLARA MORRIS and UNION SQUARE COMPANY.

GUS WILLIAMS.

DAN BRYANT and TROUPE.

Musical Directors—Messrs. MAX MARETZEK, H. TISSINGTON, TOM BAKER, M. CONNOLLY, C. VON GHELE and H. REIFF. Stage Managers—W. R. FLOYD and L. J. VINCENT.

Box-offices now open at both theatres.

Reserved seats, $2; admission, $1; gallery, 50 cents. Doors open at 12; to commence, both theatres, at 1 o'clock.

MACCABE. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14. STEINWAY HALL.

First appearance in America of England's renowned Mimic and Ventriloquist,

Frederic Maccabe,

in his original character entertainment, BEGONE DULL CARE.

A vocal, ventriloquial, musical, sartorial mélange. Pronounced by the London and leading provincial journals throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, the most successful monologue entertainment ever produced.

THE MARK SMITH BENEFIT.

A final meeting of all the committees having charge of the Mark Smith Benefit will take place at the Lotos Club, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 4 P. M.

The disposition of the remains, which are expected to arrive here this week, will also be considered. A full attendance is requested.

A. OAKEY HALL, Chairman.

J. HENRY HAGER, Secretary.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY & 35TH ST.

Afternoon, 2:30. Evening, 7:30.

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY.

A chaste and refined entertainment.

PARIS BY NIGHT, with STORM EFFECTS.

Over Twenty-five first-class artists.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Matinées Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, admission, 50 cents; children 25 cents. Every Evening and Saturday Matinée; admission 75 cents; children, 40 cents.

DRAMATIC RECITATIONS.

PROF. AUGUSTUS WATTERS, in connection with PEALE'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTING, "The Court of Death," at Leavitt's Art Gallery, corner Broadway and 12th st., EVERY EVENING. Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7:30, to begin at 8 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

$25 IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, BY the year, a handsome back parlor, hot and cold water, suitable for an office; second floor, rear, to gentleman and wife, $28; third floor, front, $25; rear, $23; hall-room, $11; separately or together; private table if desired; neatness a specialty; references. No. 39 West 33d st.

FIFTH AVENUE.

A very fine suite of four or six rooms to let, with private table. Inquire at No. 588 6th av.

E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library.

TO LET—NEAR MADISON SQUARE, FAMILY PRIvate, elegant apartments, with or without superior board, or private table; private baths, ample closets, references. Address MORTON, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—FURnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURnished, with private table, at No. 41 West 35th st.; others for married couples; house recently changed hands; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, WITH large closets, on second floor; hall-room on third floor for a gentleman, with board, at No. 22 Waverley place.

A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM ON SECOND floor to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with or without board; private family; references exchanged. No. 108 East 24th st., near Madison square.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, without board; also, room suitable for physician; house and appointments first-class.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN 45TH ST., HANDsome second-story alcove room; every convenience; references exchanged. Address J., Box No. 41 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Large and elegant second floor to let, with private table only; references given and required.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR FIFTH AVEnue Hotel.—A few boarders wanted in a first-class house; location desirable; elegant second floor with private bath; also, hall rooms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—ONE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished apartments, with board; also, large and small front rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 22 EAST 47TH ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished suites to rent, with private tables, suitable for one large or two small families.

TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only. Family private. No. 45 West 31st st.

TYLER HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st., rooms renovated and refurnished; front rooms $1 to $3 per day. W. S. SINEY.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST, NO. 224.—FURnished hall room to let to a single gentleman in a private family; board if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table, or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS WILL HAVE ON THE 8th a very handsome third floor, en suite or separate, to rent, with board, for the Winter.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family, one or two newly furnished rooms; location excellent. No. 66 West 12th st.

NO. 116 EAST 19TH ST.—ROOMS HANDSOMEly furnished, on second and third floors, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR or five rooms to let with private table. Also a handsome parlor floor.

23D ST., EAST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED sunny rooms, with first-class board. Apply at No. 129 East 23d st.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor; private bath, &c.; newly furnished.

A SUITE OF SECOND-FLOOR ROOMS, with private table or without board. No. 88 East 20th st.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET, en suite or single.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, infant, and nurse; two large rooms would be sufficient; terms not to exceed $175 per month; home-like comforts desired; would be permanent if suited; highest references given. Address with terms and full particulars G., Counting-room, Box No. 1,504 Post Office, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A GOOD LOCATION, having a suite of rooms to let, with board, to a gentleman, wife, and two children, with nurse, may address CHAPMAN, No. 292 Broadway. For a comfortable home a suitable price will be paid. Highest references furnished. Answers must state particulars.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; private family preferred; price not to exceed $40; references. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—ALCOVE ROOM, OR FRONT and hall bedroom adjoining, for one, in private family, below 23d st. Address C. H., No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, INFANT, AND nurse, for the Winter, parlor, two bedrooms, and bath-room, with or without private table; the latter preferred; above 23d st., between 6th and Madison avs. Address, with terms and reference, Box No. 371 Sing Sing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS and reasonable terms for Fall and Winter boarders in Orange County, two and a half hours from New-York, five minutes from depot. Address Box No. 187 Post Office, Blooming Grove, N. Y.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,

(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)

is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.

C. T. JONES & NORTON.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager

BEGINS AT 8. OVER AT 11.

EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Feuillet and Rowe's drama,

THE SPHINX.

This marvelous play, the production of which has excited more extended comment than any other theatrical event in the past twenty years, now in its

THIRD WEEK,

is attracting

IMMENSE AUDIENCES,

and is received with every manifestation of interest and favor.

The play is presented with the most magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments ever set upon any stage, and with the following most remarkable cast:

Admiral De Chelles..........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny..........Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch..........Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie..........Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines, Aid to the Admiral..........Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Ulric, pianist and composer..........Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law..........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny..........Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece..........Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD

. The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10, AT 1:30, THIRD MATINEE of THE SPHINX.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.

The Director respectfully announces the SECOND GRAND CONCERT By the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, At the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, ON SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 11, AT 8, with the following BRILLIANT ENSEMBLE:

Mlle. DONADIO, her second appearance; Mlle. MARESI, her first appearance this season;

Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,

Signor BENFRATELLI, Signor SCOLARA,

Mr. G. F. HALL, and an EMINENT PIANIST; together with a selected chorus, and the GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Musical Director..........Mr. S. BEHRENS

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Parlor chairs, $2. For sale on and after Friday at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway, and at the Grand Opera-house.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.

WONDERFUL MACHINERY IN MOTION.

THOUSANDS OF INTERESTING PRODUCTS.

FLOWERS AND FRUITS.

An unequaled display.

GRAND CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Columbia's Winning Boat.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, THE WORLD RENOWNED PEDESTRIAN, is now performing THE EXTRAORDINARY FEAT OF WALKING FIVE HUNDRED MILES IN SIX DAYS, AT THE HIPPODROME.

WESTON. WESTON. WESTON.

PROMENADE CONCERTS in the LARGE CENTRAL INCLOSURE EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. DOORS OPEN AT ALL HOURS.

ADMISSION..........50 CENTS.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

GRAND REOPENING MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1874.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE.

MM. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MLLE. MARIE AIMEE AND THE NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT, which will be presented this and every evening at 8; also at the MATINEE (Saturday) at 1:30.

AIMEE in her original rôle of CLAIRETTE.

Mlle. MINELLY..........as..........Mlle. Lange
KOLLETZ..........as..........Ange Pitou
De BEER..........as..........Pomponnet

During the third act "LA FRICASSEE" will be danced by Mlle. GANDON and Mons. GENOT.

MISS NEILSON, MONDAY, OCT. 19.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.

No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring st.

LA PETITE MARIE, the GYMNASTIC MARVEL, MAY and PORTER, CHAMPION BANJO DUETISTS. FARRELL and RYAN, COMIC DUAL ARTISTS. THE FAVORITE ACTOR, GEORGE F. McDOUALL. A new and interesting drama of the present day, ESCAPED FROM THE HOUSE OF REFUGE. TONY PASTOR AND HIS IMMENSE TROUPE. Matinées Tuesday and Friday. Ladies free on Friday evening.

NIBLO THEATRE.

C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager

THE DELUGE.

With its beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, 200 ladies of the ballet. Miss JULIA SEAMAN and the KIRALFY COMBINATION COMPANY. The BOISSET FAMILY in their mid-air performance. Deluge scene reconstructed.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 8,

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits on or before Oct. 10 bear interest from Oct. 1.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK,

Bond st. and Bowery, New-York.

(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860.)

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES W. DOMINICK, } Vice Presidents.
ROBERT R. WILLETS, }
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. JOSEPH P. COOPER Sec'y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

A. T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Assets, $3,113,818 64; surplus, $297,277 26. RICHARD H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Money deposited now draws interest from Oct. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

PROPOSALS.

CONCRETE FLAGGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Oct. 9, 1874, for concrete flagging on the plaza at 5th av., 58th and 59th sts.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GRANITE, STONE, AND MASON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Oct. 9, 1874, for granite, stone, and mason work to erect a fountain on Madison square.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SLATING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Oct. 9, 1874, for slating Museum of Natural History in Central Park.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGlish Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REPAIRS TO STEAM DREDGE NO. 1.—Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 7th day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef, and veal.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

also

SATURDAY MATINEE,

A NEW COMEDY by H. J. BYRON, Esq., entitled PARTNERS FOR LIFE, introducing MR. H. J. MONTAGUE, from the Globe and Prince of Wales Theatres, London, in his original character of TOM GILROY.

The play is produced with entirely new scenery by Messrs. CLARE and MORRIS, new and elegant appointments and furniture by Mr. DORRINGTON.

The following artists will also appear:

Mr. JOHN GILBERT..........as..........Mr. Horace Mervyn
Mr. HARRY BECKET..........as..........Muggles
Mr. J. B. POLK..........as..........Ernest
Mr. J. W. CARROLL..........as..........Major Billeter
Mr. G. F. BROWNE..........as..........Sir A. Drawsmore
Mr. W. J. LEONARD..........as..........Goppinger
Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS..........as..........Fanny Smith
Mme. PONISI..........as..........Miss Priscilla
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE..........as..........Emily
Miss KATE BARTLETT..........as..........Darbyshire

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of MR. DION BOUCICAULT, in his new Irish drama.

Miss IDA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. W. R. FLOYD, Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON, and Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.

LAST THREE NIGHTS of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Mr. Charles Fisher as Sir Peter Teazle, Miss Fanny Davenport as Lady Teazle, Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. Candour, Miss Jewett as Maria, Miss Alice Grey as Lady Sneerwell, Mr. George Clarke as Charles Surface, Louis James as Joseph, Mr. Davidge as Sir Oliver, Hardenberg as Crabtree, Ringgold as Sir Benjamin, Fawcett as Moses, Russell as Trip.

LAST SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL MATINEE, SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 1:30.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, an entirely novel bill. Mr. DALY will offer on this occasion (and preliminary to the production of Mr. Bronson Howard's new American drama, MOORCROFT,)

A DRAMATIC EMBODIMENT of the exquisite fancies in Mr. LONGFELLOW'S latest and most beautiful POEM, entitled: "THE HANGING OF THE CRANE!" To be illustrated by a series of living tableaux. The bill of the evening will also include a new arrangement of Sheridan's famous comedy and mock tragedy, entitled

THE CRITIC,

in which Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Russell, Mr. James, Mr. Fawcett, Miss Varian, Miss Rigl, and Mr. Jennings will appear. The box-sheet is now open.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

THE VOKES' FAREWELL TO AMERICA.

GRAND FESTIVAL MATINEE,

MONDAY, OCT. 12, AT 1:30.

Box-sheet now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CONNIE SOOGAH

The present is the LAST WEEK in which MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS will appear in Gayler's grand dramatic picture of Irish life,

CONNIE SOOGAH.

. FRIDAY, Oct. 9, first BENEFIT in five years of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, when a grand double bill will be offered.

. MONDAY, Oct. 12, last week of MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS, and change of programme.

GRAND BENEFIT FOR THE COOKING Classes of the Free Training Schools of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, No. 47 East 10th st.

GRAND CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT at STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock.

LADY MANAGERS.

Mrs. Wm. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Samuel G. Courtney,
Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, Mrs. Loring Andrews,
Mrs. Judge Hilton, Mrs. Catherine Livingston,
Mrs. John Mack, Mrs. Russell Sturges,
Miss A. M. Mewcome, Mrs. Judge Peabody,
and other distinguished ladies.

The use of the hall has been generously given by Steinway & Sons. The most eminent talent in the City have volunteered for the occasion. Programme in future advertisements.

Tickets, $1. Reserved seats without extra charge this week at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE,

Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

EVERY NIGHT,

JOHN T. RAYMOND,
JOHN T. RAYMOND,
as
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS.
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS.
by
MARK TWAIN,
MARK TWAIN.

SELLERS MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 P. M.

ORDER CARRIAGES AT 10:30.

Seats secured ten days in advance, and by telegraph. "THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS. New Opera-house, corner of 29th st. AN ENTIRE NEW BILL. Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early." 17 Street cars may be ordered at 10. FIRST FAMILY MATINEE next Saturday at 2 P. M. Reserved seats, $1.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING 1874 AT JEROME PARK.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.
SATURDAY, Oct. 10.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

Races commence each day punctually at 1 o'clock.

A. BELMONT, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

JEROME PARK RACES,

Oct. 3, 7, 10, 14, and 17.

Special trains, with reserved cars for ladies, will leave Grand Central Depot on race days at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M., returning after the races. Fourth avenue cars run direct to depot.

Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE and Hospital for Women will hold the opening exercises and reunion in the new location, north-east corner of 37th st. and Lexington av., New-York, Oct. 13, 8 P. M. Admission free.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet. **WATERS' Concerto ORGANS** cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. All are warranted for 6 years. **PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new; also, for sale at great bargains. **AGENTS WANTED** in every county in the United States. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT AT OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN PIANO-FORTE music; Dr. William Mason's method of technique taught. Address MISS MARY W. BARROWS, No. 308 West 14th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FIRST-CLASS rosewood 7¼-octave piano for sale cheap. No. 44 East 30th st.

MME. SCHUBERT, FROM EUROPE, HAS REturned to New-York; teaches piano and singing to advanced pupils. Address No. 58 Irving place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A 7¼ ROSEWOOD Piano, double round corners, overstrung bass, but little used, for sale for cash, cheap. Apply at No. 41 East 30th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st., NEW-YORK.

BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,

Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,

Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 159 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS.

PARADE OF THE PRESENT COMMAND AND THE VETERANS OF THE REGIMENT—A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE—THE FESTIVITIES IN THE EVENING.

When the Seventh Regiment takes its parades New-York is not accustomed to look on uninterestedly. The pageantry of that famous corps is not of the common order, and its perfect discipline, soldierly bearing, and recorded service are always regarded with admiration. A military pageant is usually gratifying to even the casual spectator, but in the case of the Seventh, a feeling of pride steps in which links enthusiasm to the mere admiration of spectacular display. In the regiment New-York possesses the perfect type of citizen soldiery. Its members come from the various pursuits of commerce and the multitudinous industries that build up the wealth of a nation, and when peril menaces the State they are its proper guardians and protectors. In the semi-centennial celebration yesterday, the famous corps of veterans paraded with the Seventh, and of course gave additional interest and éclat to the pageant. The day was a trifle gloomy for so gay and martial a procession. The handsome uniforms and glistening bayonets would, no doubt, have looked better under more favorable conditions. A trifle of sunshine would unquestionably have been an advantage to so gallant a display, and the banners would have looked better, the keen bayonets sparkled brighter, and the gray uniforms seemed less sombre under clearer skies. The brave bearing, however, of the two parading corps, their fine marching style, and complete discipline made up for every shortcoming of this kind. Curious New-York turned out in goodly proportions, and as is its custom when any display is going forward, made an early appearance in the streets, and lounged about with the patient expectation of a crowd that has no special business engagements. But there were more eager and earnest spectators as well, and they were impatient to add their plaudits to the public greeting. Two o'clock was fixed upon as the hour of assembling, and accordingly by that time, there was much preparation both in the armory of the Seventh on Third avenue, and in the armory in Seventh street, in which the Veteran corps had taken up its quarters. Well drilled corps are, however, prompt in their preparations, and with them perfect order soon grows out of seeming chaos. So with the Seventh and the Veteran Corps. In a very brief space they were under arms and in a condition of perfect readiness. First, the veterans filed into Lafayette place, headed by their band, and then awaited the appearance of the Seventh. It was a pleasant sight to witness the gallant bearing of this distinguished corps. Three hundred and twenty-five of them paraded, of whom 150 wore their uniforms, the remainder being in citizens' costume. There are few as handsome uniforms as those which are proper to the Veteran Corps. As you look on the gallant gentlemen, you think that you have nothing to do with the rank and file, and that you have suddenly fallen on a regiment of Generals. The cocked hats, the gay epaulettes, and the style of the uniform, would readily favor this impression, at all events in the case of a stranger; but a closer scrutiny will satisfy you that they are rank and file of the most perfectly disciplined type. While the veterans were at ease, the music of the Seventh Band announced that that regiment had started from their quarters, and accordingly they assumed a position of attention, and formed into companies. They were under the command of Col. Marshall Lefferts. The other field officers were Lieut. Col. Cyrus H. Loutrell, Major William Pond. Staff officers, Quartermaster H. H. Meday; Commissary, Gilbert Arrowsmith; Surgeon, D. C. M. Cheeseman; Chaplain, C. Tuttle Smith, Gen. J. H. Liebenau, and Capt. William Laimbeer. The uniformed companies, four in number, were commanded by Lieut. Col. W. H. Riblet, Lieut. Col. James Price, Major T. H. Meday, Lieut. Col. Abram D. Denike. There were four ununiformed companies, commanded as follows: Capt. John Giffing, Capt. W. Little, Capt. James Miller, and Capt. Peter J. Bogert. Among those who paraded was Mr. Edgar T. Ryder, who participated in the first parade of the regiment, fifty years ago.

Presently the Seventh filed up through Fourth street, headed by their band, and crossed Lafayette place into Broadway. They paraded ten companies, twenty-eight front, and with their sixty-seven officers and band formed a total of 717. The regiment was under the command of Col. Emmons Clark. The veterans followed after them into Broadway, and the two fine corps marched down our noble thoroughfare, which was, of course, cleared of all traffic. Crowds accompanied them along the sidewalks, applauding citizens stood at the windows of the stores and business marts, and the enthusiasm with which they were received was of no dubious or half-hearted kind. At the corner of Houston street and Broadway the Seventh grounded arms and waited until the veterans joined them more closely. The march was then resumed down Broadway and through Beaver street into Broad, Wall, and Pearl streets. In this quarter, where the great pulsations of the City's activities beat quickest, and with which most of those citizen soldiers are closely identified, the reception accorded to the two regiments was of the most flattering kind. It was at once spontaneous and unmistakably indicative of the feelings with which they are regarded. And there, too, the soldierly discipline and drill of both regiments seemed to reach its most perfect point. A dense crowd of people had assembled on the corner of Broad and Wall streets, which occupied every available part of the Sub-Treasury and the steps of the adjoining buildings. As the pageant turned the corner, an opportunity was afforded for some delicate wheeling, which was performed with great precision, each file of the Seventh passing around to the right with unbroken front. The Veterans also performed the manœuvre successfully, although many of them had not marched for years before. As each platoon passed in review before the vast crowd it was greeted with loud cheers. As the last company turned from Broad street down Wall a general stampede was made by the spectators to obtain available positions on Maiden lane, where a second view might be had. The line of march was continued through Pearl street to Maiden lane, thence up Broadway, passing in front of the eastern wing of the new Post Office, to Park row. At the City Hall there was an immense assemblage, and, of course, what are usually described as the vantage points in the records of these displays, were all occupied. The Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Lady Mayoress, Alderman Manning and Miss Manning, Capt. Foster, and others of the Irish visitors were present with Mayor Havemeyer to witness the parade, and certainly they must have been well satisfied with the display. The ladies of the party occupied places on the balcony and the gentlemen were along with Mayor Havemeyer in front of the esplanade as the regiments marched past. The Seventh made a splendid turn round the angular corner at Park row, and, as they marched past with perfect uniformity, the officers saluted Mayor Havemeyer, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and party. The Veterans followed with the same ceremony, and, after passing in review, the two commands marched up Broadway to East Fourth street, where the Veterans withdrew from the procession, and were dismissed at their headquarters, the active regiment passing on to its armory.

THE DINNER AT IRVING HALL.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the regiment was further celebrated in the evening by a grand public banquet at Irving Hall. There was no attempt at elaborate decoration, and the unadorned flags of the nation and State were sufficiently significant to inspire the guests with the needful enthusiasm. Indeed the general feeling of animation which prevailed would admit of of a slight repression, though the officers of the regiment were for the nonce quite willing to forget their military authority and indulge the hilarious good-fellowship of their subaltern comrades. Seats were provided for nearly several hundred guests, and every seat was occupied. The general appearance of the assemblage was distinguished by the utmost humor and friendship, and officers and men heartily joined in the spirit of the occasion. A feature of the evening was the spontaneous outburst of kindly feeling which greeted the presence of the more prominent officers of the regiment, and their unselfish praise of the meritorious actions of other associations which participated with them in notable national and civic events.

Col. Emmons Clarke, commander of the regiment, presided, and among the prominent officers and veterans of the regiment present were Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore, first Colonel of the regiment; Col. Morgan L. Smith, Gen. Duryea, Chaplain Weston, Col. Lefferts, Lieut. Col. Lutrell, Major Meday, Col. Riblet, Col. Denike, Col. E. T. Backhouse, Dr. Cheeseman, Dr. Morris, Adjt. Fitzgerald, Chaplain J. Tuttle Smith, Col. A. Bremner, Jackson S. Schultz, William F. Laimbeer, Hon. William A. Darling, Aaron Kemp, Hon. John Oakey, Quartermaster Weed, Lieut. Col. Ryder, Major G. M. Smith, Col. Roome, Adjt. Bostwick, Gen. J. W. Plume, First Brigade N. G. N. J.

Dinner was served up in Delmonico's best style, and on its conclusion Col. Clarke, who was received with cheers, called the assemblage to order. He said:

GENTLEMEN: At the Shakespeare Tavern, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, long famous and popular as a resort for military men and men of better tastes, the Seventh Regiment was organized in 1824. Its founders were young men of energy, talent, and character; and so wisely, so broadly, and so firmly did they lay the foundations of our organization that for fifty years it has maintained and enjoyed an enviable popularity and prosperity. Its growth and progress have been like that of the imperial City which it was organized to protect and defend; and it has followed the tide of population from its cradle in Fulton street to Canal street, thence "above Bleecker," and it now proposes to migrate to the vicinity of the great park, the future centre of the City. A brief reference to the services of this regiment during the past half century may not be inappropriate to this occasion. It has been at all times ready and willing to aid in the preservation of municipal order, and has often been called upon for that purpose, by the the proper authorities, as at the execution of James Reynolds in 1825; the "election" and "abolition" riots in 1834; the "stevedore" riot in 1836; the "flour" riot in 1837; the "Croton water" riot in 1840; the "Police" and the "Astor place" riots in 1849; "Dead Rabbit" riots, in 1857; the "Draft" riot, in 1863, and the "Twelfth of July" riot, in 1871. It has often been called upon to guard and protect public and private property; as during the great fire, in 1835; the suspension of the specie payments, in 1837; the great fire, in 1845, and the Quarantine War, in 1857. It has often been called upon to aid the proper authorities in celebrating important events as the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, the French revolution in 1830, the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument in 1843, the victories of our armies in Mexico in 1847, the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph in 1858, the inauguration of the Washington statue by Congress in 1860, and the termination of the great rebellion in 1865. It has often been called upon to aid in the reception and entertainment of distinguished guests of the City and State of New-York, as the reception of Gen. Lafayette in 1825, Gen. Jackson in 1833, President Tyler in 1843, President Polk in 1847, Gen. Scott in 1848, President Fillmore in 1851, Kossuth in 1851, President Pierce in 1853, the Japanese Embassy in 1860, the Prince of Wales in 1860, the Russian naval officers in 1863, President Johnson in 1866, the Chinese Embassy in 1868, and the Grand Duke Alexis in 1871. It has often been called upon to aid the proper authorities in paying the last tribute of respect to the honored dead, as at the funerals of Ex-President Monroe in 1831, Gen. Lafayette in 1834, President Harrison in 1841, Gen. Jackson in 1845, Ex-President J. Q. Adams in 1848, Gen. Worth in 1849, President Taylor in 1850, Clay and Webster in 1852, the removal of the remains of Ex-President Monroe in 1858, the funeral of President Lincoln in 1865; the funeral of Admiral Farragut in 1870, and the funeral of Gen. Anderson in 1872. In the year 1861 it was the first regiment from the State of New-York, and the first fully armed and equipped regiment in the United States to volunteer and march to the defense of the National Capital, and the first regiment to reach Washington, then in imminent danger; and it was publicly honored by President Lincoln, Gen. Scott, and other distinguished officers for its services in securing the safety of the National Government, its Capitol, and its archives. In the year 1862 it again volunteered, when the Government and its capital were in imminent peril, and served with honor for a period of more than three months. In the year 1863 it again volunteered, and served to the entire satisfaction of the War Department, until it was ordered to return to New-York to aid in the suppression of the great riot. During the great rebellion it furnished from its ranks over 600 officers to the regular and volunteer army of the United States, who were distinguished for their valor and patriotism, and many of whom won high military rank upon the field of battle, and fifty-eight of whom sealed their devotion to the country with their lives.

Gentlemen, you are doubtless impatient to hear the voices of those men who have distinguished themselves in the affairs of this regiment in former years. As men are faithful to their kindred, their home, or their country, so are the graduates of the Seventh Regiment loyal to its standard, jealous of its honor, and proud of its fame. In behalf of the officers and members of the regiment in the year 1874, and as their representative on this occasion, I extend the right hand of fellowship to all who in days past have rendered faithful service in our corps, and whose labor, talent, and devotion have aided in advancing its fortunes.

The Chairman then proposed the first toast, "The President of the United States," which was received with cheers. After the toast had been duly honored he read the following letter from President Grant:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very cordial invitation to be present on the 6th inst., at a dinner to be given in honor of the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, New-York.

Please accept my thanks for the courtesy you extend, and be assured that, did not my engagements take me West and detain me there until some time after the date you name for the dinner, I should take much pleasure in participating in so interesting an occasion.

Very truly yours,
U. S. GRANT.

Col. Emmons Clark, Head-quarters Seventh Regiment, New-York City.

The Chairman next proposed the health of the Governor of the State, and acknowledged the receipt of a communication from Gov. Dix regretting his inability to be present.

The toast of "The Mayor of the City" was proposed, and the following letter from the Mayor was read:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that my engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of being present with the active and veteran members of your regiment at their dinner at Irving Hall this evening. As the Chief Magistrate of this City it is always extremely gratifying to me to meet the members of the regiment, but it would be especially so at the festive board of its semi-centennial anniversary. The memories connected with its history furnish a record which cannot fail to interest all our citizens, as upon its right arm their protection has been often assured, and its discipline and efficiency thereby eloquently vindicated. I will give as a sentiment, "The Seventh Regiment of the National Guard. May it always be to ready act as efficiently in the future as in the past, whenever the nation or our City is threatened by a foreign foe or domestic disturbance.

Very truly, W. F. HAVEMEYER.

The Chaplain of the regiment, Rev. Mr. Weston, responded to the sentiment, "The Day we Celebrate." His address was chiefly distinguished for its testimony to the unswervering fidelity of the men of the Seventh to their trusts, and their loyalty and devotion to their country's cause. He narrated the history of their expedition to Richmond, and described with much pathetic feeling the manner in which they received at his hands copies of the Book of Common Prayer on their arrival. He proudly recognized the unvarying respect he had always received from officers and men, and he did not regard it wisely as a personal matter, but as a compliment to Christianity. He always marked the Christian feeling which characterized the action of the regiment, and he did not know of any better wish which could be expressed in its interest than that it might combine with military superiority Christian piety of character. [Applause.]

"The Seventh Regiment in 1824" was responded to by Ex-Col. Wetmore, the first Colonel of the regiment. He expressed his deep sense of satisfaction at being present on this semi-centennial celebartion, observing that he had served fifty-eight years in the cause in which they were all so deadly interested. It was something to remember such a service and to feel assured that the brilliant services rendered by the regiment with which he was identified were known throughout the civilized world. The record of the Seventh Regiment had taught the world that in a Republican Government there were military organizations that could be depended upon to serve the country, to defend its honor, and to participate in all military duties. He paid a high tribute to the steadiness and courage of the regiment during riots and in times of disturbance, and was still solicitous for its continued advancement and honor.

"The Seventh Regiment in 1834," was responded to by Ex-Col. Morgan L. Smith in a happy speech, in which he took occasion to declare that to him the regiment was indebted for its present uniform.

"The Seventh Regiment in 1854," was responded to by Gen. Duryee, who was loudly cheered. He said:

I have been requested by the able commandant of this regiment to respond to the period in which I was identified with the Seventh as its leader, and I desire to say that no portion of my life has been fraught with greater pleasure that my twenty-one years' service in your ranks. It is a constant source of gratification that I once commanded one of the best volunteer organizations in the world, renowned for discipline, intrepidity, and moral bearing. On assuming command it was in a high state of discipline; the foundations of these granite columns were well laid, and the first assault against this permanent work was the memorable Astor place Riot, at which, for the first time, I appeared at its head, and the closing period, the journey to Richmond with the remains of President Monroe. I will only add that the secret of the prominence of this regiment is pride of discipline, for discipline cultivates bravery, and for fifty years you have maintained this character, cheerfully responding to the call of the constituted authorities in every crisis of danger.

The following toasts were also responded to: "The Seventh Regiment in 1864," Col. Lefferts. "The Officers and Members of the Saventh Regiment who rerved in the regular or Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States, 1861-1864," Col. Lebuno. "The Veterans and Exempt Members of the Seventh Regiment," Col. Loutrie. "The National Guard—the safeguard of liberty, the conservator of order, and the defender of the lives and property of the public," Jackson S. Shultz. "The Seventh Regiment, its social character and influence ——" and "The Ladies," Col. John Oakey.

The festivities terminated shortly after midnight.

A MEMENTO OF THE REGIMENT.

Members of the Seventh, and particularly older ones, will find much interest in perusing the subjoined copy of the first printed order in organizing the Seventh Company to fill up the regiment, then struggling for existence. It breathes the same spirit of ardor and discipline that characterizes the gallant corps to-day:

1825.
N. G.
Pro Patria et Gloria
(Spread Eagle.)
(Vanderpool & Cole, Printers.)
SEVENTH COMPANY (SEVENTH REGIMENT.)
Company Orders.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1825.

A meeting of this Company will be held at the Shakespeare, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, on the evening of Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, to elect a Second Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Hunter, resigned, and to act on the code of by-laws laid over at last meeting.

It is imperative on every member to be punctual in attending this meeting. In this stage of the Company's existence nothing should be left undone that might in any way conduce to its prosperity; and surely no symptom can augur better than vigilance on such occasions as the present.

, As the course of drill will soon be commenced, it is incumbent on the Sergeants speedily to qualify themselves to discharge their duties in *the strictest manner.*

By order of Capt. VAN BUREN.
HENRY O'RIELLY, Orderly Sergeant.

EHRICH'S FALL OPENING.

The first Fall opening at Ehrich's "Temple of Fashion," Nos. 287 and 289 Eighth avenue, took place yesterday, and will be continued during the present week. Although not so pretentious as its Broadway neighbors, this well-known dry-goods establishment occupies a prominent position in the trade, and, in point of variety and elegance, the goods on sale there lose nothing by comparison with those of the monster houses. Accordingly, the ladies turned out in full force yesterday to see the fashions, and the show-rooms during the day were crowded. The new goods exhibited comprised all the latest Fall and Winter novelties, and the variety and excellence of the fabrics and dainty elegances displayed were almost bewildering. In the department devoted to made-up suits the display was elegant, the styles being new and varied, and the materials choice. In addition to a large number of exquisite costumes imported from Paris and London, an endless variety of suits manufactured in this establishment—this branch being made a specialty at Ehrich's—were on exhibition, and sold at very reasonable rates. One of the costumes exhibited, which attracted general attention, is named "the Sherman." It is a superb promenade suit of black silk, having five rows of black velvet down the front, trimmed with rich braided passementerie, and one row of knife plaiting. At the back are three deep shirred ruffles, three rows of velvet, and two full puffs of silk, elegantly trimmed. The basque is trimmed with two fans of silk and velvet, set off with an abundance of bead-work. The neck is trimmed with shirred ruffles of silk and velvet, and heavily beaded, while the sleeve is ornamented with a Revere cuff and velvet bands, with a profusion of plaiting, all richly ornamented with passementerie. The cost of this elaborate costume is only $150. The principal claim of Ehrich's to public patronage, however, consists in the great variety of medium grade alpaca, cashmere, and camel's hair walking costumes, manufactured by them in the most stylish and substantial manner, and sold at really moderate prices. For instance, one out of a large number of suits is composed of fine cashmere, having a skirt with two deep knife plaitings, and a long overskirt, trimmed with ball fringe, the body entirely plaited. This suit, which is beautifully stitched and looks exceedingly stylish, sells for $21. The other costumes in alpaca and camel's hair are too numerous to describe. In cloaks, the "Matelasse," "Rival," "Sphynx," and "Fashion" are the favorites. The "Matelasse" is composed of beautiful silk cloth, long in front, and of the English walking-jacket style at the back, with plain coat sleeves, the whole elegantly trimmed with ostrich feathers. The "Mateliass" is also made up in fur-backed beaver, with ostrich feather trimming, at a much lower price. The other novelties in sacques and cloaks are very becoming. The fur department is replete with every novelty, this branch of the business being presided over by a member of the firm who is an acknowledged expert in furs and skins. The display of seal-skin sacques, trimmed with all kinds of fur is very large, and the sets exhibited in seal, mink, beaver, otter, and lynx, are of the most elegant finish. Particular attention has been paid to seal-skin goods, that being the favorite style of fur for the ensuing Winter. The department devoted to trimmed hats and bonnets, which is situated on the second floor, of course attracted a brilliant gathering of admirers. The display, which comprised about 2,000 different styles, was simply gorgeous, and elicited unlimited commendation. In such a combination of choice flowers, magnificent feathers, rich fabrics, and dainty laces, it is almost impossible to speak in terms of praise of one peculiar style of feminine finery without doing injustice to the others. It need therefore only be mentioned that the "Aida," "Peri," and "Mignon" stand high in the favor of those who presume to be judges of good taste and elegance. A splendid display of magnificent ostrich plumes of two and three shades, choice French flowers and ribbons of every known kind, as well as a rich stock of silks, velvets, and velveteens, kid gloves, real laces, and dress trimmings, was exhibited in their respective departments, and contained many new and choice novelties, the peculiarities of which can only be understood on a personal inspection.

COMMISSIONER MATSELL'S STATUE.

A LEVEE AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS YESTERDAY—WHAT THE POLITICIANS THINK OF THE WORK OF ART.

The announcement that Commissioner Matsell had in his possession a magnificent bust of Mayor Havemeyer drew all his friends to the Police Central Office yesterday. From early morn to dusk, politicians and prominent people inspected Miss Griffin's work of art. Commissioner Matsell smiled benevolently on the throng, and expatiated on the merits of his friend and companion. The ordinary routine of police business did not interest him, and at each reference to the glowing attributes of the Mayor, he blushed a sweet assent. The comments on the statue were many and various.

Police Commissioner Voorhies, after a careful examination of the bust, said that in view of the present political situation, the Mayor's countenance exhibited an expression of too much repose.

Hon. Charles S. Spencer, in criticizing the statue, said that the Mayor did not appear martial enough to be Colonel of the Fifth Regiment.

Mark Lanigan summed up his criticism in a few words: "If the old man isn't more powerful and strong-minded than he looks, he'd never do to go to Albany."

Counselor William F. Howe quoted from his address in the Jack Reynolds murder trial, and said "Look on this unsymmetrical skull."

Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, said that the face resembled Alderman John Morris too much.

Morris Kane, the Fourth Ward politician, who came from the Triangle at Pearl and Cherry streets to look at the bust, was fairly struck with astonishment. He said: "Be dad, that's the ould man, sure enough; but what's the matter with his mouth; why, it looks like as if it was made for strawberries and cream instead of pork chops. Charley Sutton, down at the City Hall, would never recognize him."

All the Police Captains, imitating the example of the President of the Board, have ordered copies of the bust from Miss Griffin. Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, will order a $100 alabaster bust instead of a $25 plaster cast. Last night Miss Griffin was busy at her studio preparing to fill the orders.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

The Democratic primaries throughout Hudson County, N. J., on Monday night, were generally attended by violence and disorder. Besides the particularly aggravated case reported yesterday, there was a serious disturbance at the Second Precinct Fourth District polling-place, Jersey City Heights. The adherents of Ex-Alderman Schick presented themselves at the poll just before the voting closed and demanded the right to vote. The friends of Ex-Alderman McNulty and Ex-Assemblyman McDonnell, who had control of the boxes, refused to permit it. Mr. Schick protested, and was attacked by a crowd of infuriated men. He ran away, but was pursued, knocked down, and very seriously kicked. No arrests were made. There was a disturbance also in the Third District, Jersey City. Charges of fraud are freely made on all sides, and much bad feeling has been stirred up. Ex-Coroner Burns, who was a prominent candidate for the Sheriffalty, charges that his delegates were cheated out of election, and says that he will run independent for the position.

TROUBLES OF A BOARDING-HOUSE MISTRESS.

Mrs. Maria Joy keeps a boarding-house at No. 432 East Thirteenth street. Among her patrons were Mr. and Mrs. McGinley, who, "owing to circumstances over which they had no control" were behind with their rent. It appears that Mrs. McGinley and Mrs. Joy were on very intimate terms, and that the latter had gotten possession of the former's trunk. In it she deposited several articles, in all valued at $57. Mr. and Mrs. McGinley, when leaving the house, took the trunk along, and were arrested therefor. The case was brought before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, who, after a thorough examination, discharged McGinley and his wife, as the evidence would not warrant the entertaining of a complaint of larceny.

SUIT TO SET ASIDE A WILL.

Suit was commenced yesterday in the Surrogate's Court by Moritz J. Friedman to set aside the will of his wife, Dora Friedman. He alleges that at the time the will was said to have been executed the testatrix was physically unable of such an act. He also alleges that the will presented for probate is a forgery.

THE MONFALCONE MURDER CASE.

Yesterday, the case of Giovanni and Vincenzo Monfalcone, arrested on Monday last, charged with the commission of a murder in Palermo, Italy, came up before United States Commissioner White, who, on the request of the prisoners' counsel, postponed an examination until the 13th inst.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A new bell is to be added to the chimes at Trinity Church.

The Rapid Transit bill, heretofore reported as vetoed, is not the Gilbert Elevated Railroad bill, but the one in relation to "Speer's Traveling Sidewalk."

The new ordinance of the Common Council, providing that "binders" around bales of hay shall not be included in the weight, will go into operation five months hence. It is to be signed by Mayor Havemeyer to-morrow.

E. Dunlap and Frank Chapman walked, on Saturday, from Ninth street and Sixth avenue to Fifty-ninth street and Sixth avenue and return, in fifty-nine minutes and a half; distance supposed to be five miles.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, 4,450 cigars and 1,450 bundles of cigarettes, seized at the Custom-house, and 257 watches, seized on board the steamer Egypt, all on suspicion of being smuggled, were condemned by default.

Robert Brown, of No. 5 Dey street, was yesterday arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Betts, charged with sending scurrilous postal-cards to Mr. John Goodman. He was discharged on his own recognizance to appear for examination.

The following were the arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday: Steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool, with 166; Denmark, from London, with 221; Republic, from Liverpool, 317; Weser, from Bremen, with 169, and Coland, from Rotterdam, with 29 passengers.

In the case of the butcher Adam Hauser, of No. 45 Jackson street, who died from having been accidentally struck with a cleaver in the stomach by Jacob Haus, a lager beer saloon keeper, Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday. The jury exonerated Hans and he was discharged.

Rev. Edward Eggleston, D. D., will deliver a humorous lecture upon "Hoosier Readings and Sketches," at the Bedford Street M. E. Church, corner of Morton street, on Thursday evening, Oct. 8, at 8 o'clock. The proceeds of the lecture will be applied to the purchase of a new library for the Sunday-school.

At the meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute yesterday, a paper was read on "The Plague of Dogs," by Dr. J. V. C. Smith, and a number of letters on the cattle disease, from various parts of the country, were received and discussed. A full report of the proceedings will be found in THE WEEKLY TIMES of this morning.

John O'Neill, of No. 406 West Thirtieth street, a youth of eighteen, was arraigned before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with throwing stones at and severely injuring Francis Dierman, of No. 112 First street. O'Neill, who was one of a crowd of boys from whom the stones came, was arrested by Officer Clark of the Twentieth Precinct. He was remanded to the Station-house.

Information has just been received from Albany that Gov. Dix has affixed his signature to the act passed by the Legislature last Winter, confirming and legalizing the opening, widening and straightening of the Kingsbridge road from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and authorizing the Department of Public Works to proceed with the improvement of the road.

Antonio Borge, of No. 104 Eleventh street, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday, for stealing a quantity of jewelry from the residence of Señor Pedro Agramonte, of No. 55 York street. Señor Agramonte, who was a prominent leader in the Cuban expedition on the Lilian, and a brother of Gen. Ignacio Agramonte, the Cuban patriot killed in the District of Cinco Villas, gave Borge shelter in his house from charity.

BROOKLYN.

At the tax sale in the office of the Register of Arrears, yesterday, $12,000 was realized. The parcels of land left over will be sold next Tuesday.

Louisa Edwards, alias Mary L. Knowlton, was sentenced to three years and six months in the Penitentiary, yesterday, by Judge Moore, for grand larceny.

Officer Burns, of the Tenth Precinct, charged with committing an outrageous assault on a girl named McGuire, will be tried in the Court of Sessions on Thursday.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, having recently returned from Europe, the members of his congregation will tender him a reception this evening.

The Board of Education received yesterday a report from the different high schools and evening schools of the city, showing the number of pupils therein. The teachers number 174, and the pupils 8,252.

At the regular annual meeting last evening of the Polytechnic Institute, for the election of officers, the following gentlemen were re-elected Trustees: C. S. Mervin, W. T. Hatch, A. S. Barnes, J. L. Pope, and G. A. Garvis.

The Commissioners appointed for the improvement of Gravesend avenue held a meeting at No. 204 Montague street yesterday morning, and heard the opinions of a number of the property-owners interested.

Next Sunday the Vigilance Committee of the Union Temperance League will concentrate its force in the Sixth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards, where strict watch is to be kept on all the liquor-dealers violating the law be promptly reported.

Theodore Tilton gave bail in the sum of $3,000 yesterday to appear for trial on the indictment for criminal libel on Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, found against him by the Grand Jury. His bondsman was Mr. John M. Bates, of No. 206 Schermerhorn street. Mr. Moulton, also indicted for libel on Mr. Beecher, will give bail to-day.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors last evening a communication was received from the Charity Commissioners requesting the Board to audit the bill for the salary of John A. Murtha. The Supervisors maintain that Murtha was appointed clerk in direct violation of the law by the Commissioners, and refuse to admit any responsibility for his claim.

Before Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, counsel for Royal and Rudolph Sammis and Dr. George B. Banks, indicted for participation in the murder of Charles G. Kelsey on Nov. 4 1872, made a motion to have the trial of the indictment removed from Suffolk County. Ex-Attorney General Barlow opposed the motion and Judge Pratt reserved his decision.

During the past three months the *Aldine* Press Company have lost in a mysterious manner over $900 worth of valuable books. Yesterday, William H. George, foreman of the firm's printing department, and a printer named William Howe, having been arrested by Officer Ryan, of the Third Precinct, in Columbia street, with some of the stolen books in their possession, were committed by Justice Delmar. George confessed his guilt, and implicated a number of men engaged in New-York.

In the case of San Folipo and Mendalla, detained in Raymond street jail for some months on a charge of being implicated in the Torrino murder, writs of habeas corpus were obtained on Saturday and made returnable yesterday before Judge Reynolds in the City Court. Judge Reynolds, on the prisoners being brought before him, made an order directing that a complaint be properly preferred against them, and that an examination thereon before the 10th inst. Deputy Sheriff Thorn was present in court with an order of arrest for San Bolipo on a charge of counterfeiting in case he had been discharged by Judge Reynolds.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On Sunday next the last religious service for the season will be held in the old Dutch Church at Sleepy Hollow.

A fair and festival will be held at Peekskill to-day, to-morrow, and Friday for the benefit of Zion M. E. Church of that village.

The annual election for officers of Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company of Port Chester resulted in the choice of T. Jowden for Treasurer, J. Little, Assistant Foreman; E. Lovden, Secretary; Dr. J. F. Browne, Treasurer.

The annual election for school officers of District No. 4, Village of Mount Vernon, resulted in the choice of Matthew Morrison, William Le Roy, and William P. Esterbrook for Trustees, John Berry for Treasurer, and William J. Collins for District Clerk. Five hundred votes were cast, and the contest was an exciting one.

James M. Bard, Register of Deeds of Westchester County, died at his residence in Pleasantville about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Bard was elected Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, New-York, in April, 1850, and filled the office for four consecutive years. During the first year of his Aldermanic career he was placed on the Committee of Finances, Fire Department, and Lamps and Gas. He subsequently removed to near Sing Sing, where he continued to reside until after his election to the office of Register of Deeds, nearly four years ago. Last November he was re-elected to the office. For nearly two years he has been in very poor health and was long unable to give personal attention to his official duties.

STATEN ISLAND.

John Livingston, of East Brooklyn, was yesterday sent to the County Jail by Judge Kane for the term of thirty days for stealing two geese at Clifton.

Since the brewers of Staten Island commenced manufacturing beer by the "patent" process their consumption of ice has been very great, and sometimes, as last Summer, they have been unable to obtain an adequate supply. Taking advantage of the recent extended drought, Mr. Cornelius [illegible]rady, of Clifton, engaged a gang of men, and while most of the ponds about the woods and fields were dry, had them dug out around the edges to make the depth uniform, converting the muck thus obtained into manure. Since the recent heavy rains the ponds have filled up again, and if the Winter should prove sufficiently cold enough ice will be gathered to supply the demand of the brewers. Last year they sent over $10,000 to the State of Maine for the purchase and shipment of ice, which could not be obtained elsewhere, and this amount will probably be kept on the island next season.

Mr. Credo, the village Tax Collector of Edgewater, will sit for the last time to-day, at the village hall, in Stapleton, for the reception of taxes with one per cent. added. Hereafter five per cent. will be charged. The increase in valuation made by the State Assessors puts the rate a fraction higher than last year.

NEW-JERSEY.

Judge Bedle yesterday opened the Hudson County Court at the Court-house on Hudson City Heights, for the October term.

James Grimes, who, having been suspected of the murder of Mahon, at Morristown, voluntarily surrendered himself to the town authorities, has been honorably discharged.

At the meeting of the Orange Common Council, held Monday evening, the Collector reported receipts during September $26,916 04, and expenditures, $22,572 60.

At the meeting of the Passaic County Freeholders, held yesterday, the County Collector reported expenditures last month as $9,805 21, of which $2,922 50 was for interest.

Burglars forced an entrance to the residence of F. L. Hoff, Clinton avenue, Newark, on Monday night, and carried away some clothing of little value. The thieves overlooked a bureau drawer containing $200 worth of jewelry.

The Presbytery of Newark met yesterday, at the chapel of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Newark, and elected Rev. Mr. Hollister, Pastor of the church, Moderator. The pastoral relations of Rev. Mr. Morris to the Plane Street Church were dissolved.

At the meeting of the New-Brunswick Common Council, held Monday evening, the Overseer of the Poor Farm reported the expenditure during September of $545 56, and the Street Commissioner the expenditure of $710 37. The Chief of Police reported 76 arrests.

George Kolb, the drunken ruffian who brandished a knife on board of a Christopher street ferry-boat, and finally stabbed Edward Crushell, one of the passengers, in the arm on Monday night, was taken before Recorder Bohnestedt in Hoboken yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail to answer.

The new Park Presbyterian Church, on Belleville avenue, corner of Kearny street, Newark, was formally dedicated last evening. The Newark Presbytery, in session in Newark, adjourned to attend the dedication. Rev. Wm. Adams, President of the New-York Theological Seminary, delivered the dedicatory sermon.

The apartments of a colored man named White, living on Warren street, Jersey City, were entered on Sunday night by thieves, who took away a quantity of goods. Detective Howard learned that a woman who had done washing for White had pawned a cake-basket which had been among the stolen articles. He arrested her on suspicion of having committed the robbery. On being taken before a Justice of the Peace she stated that she had found the basket on the stairs in White's house, and without knowing whom it belonged to she took it home. Wanting food and having no money to buy it with, she pawned the basket. None of the rest of the stolen goods were found in her apartments, and she was discharged.

[Advertisement.]

Edwin Lord, French Steam Cleaning and Dyeing. Offices, No. 111 8th av., near 15th st; No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker st.; No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.

[Advertisement.]

All the ruling styles of gentlemen's Hats are to be found at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The exquisite taste displayed in the manufacture of these dainty fabrics is worthy of Knox's well-earned reputation.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Lessing, for Hamburg.—Consul William Finkler, George Lissignolo, Mrs. George Lissignolo, Miss Lizzie Lissignolo, E. W. Krakowizar, G. H. Henle, A. Foise, Samuel Marx, William Marx, M. Misch, A. Salve, Franz Thonet, James Alexander, Theodore Rommeney, Miss Annie A. Angell, M. D., Mrs. Pauline Zollikoffer, S. Mardner, Mrs. Elise Hergesell, Robert Lobnitz, J. Lichtenstein, Isaac Bing, Friedrich Cyriax, Therese Lilienthal, Maria Buelow, Albert Musch, Mrs. Katherine Wilkens, Carl Haas, Mrs. Johanne Ferber, Julius Kanzler, A. F. Benecke, M. Flick, Miss Ida Thiedman, Carl Rhode, Miss Mary Tomsen, H. Markoff, Carl Schrimpff, and others in the steerage.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, and child, Mrs. H. W. Smith, Mrs. E. Orange, Mrs. Waring, Mrs. M. Wilson, Miss Ferris, Miss M. Hall, Miss Alice Hall, Miss Ellen Hall, Miss Blair, Miss Smith, Miss Falvey, Miss Francis, Miss Robinson, Miss Currier, Mr. Van Rensselaer, Mr. Davis, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Makin, Mr. Purin, Mr. Conn, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Delamere, Mr. Miller, Mr. Santerman, Mr. Grange, Mr. Warrell, Mr. Smith, Mr. Aisenian, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Sweet, Mr. Sheard, Mr. Hares, Mr. Cherry, Mr. Levy, Mr. Myers, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Paul, Mr. Duschietz, Mr. Blahd, Mr. Lennon, Mr. Hopper, Mr. Fairman, Mr. Prince, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Carmon.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London.—W. G. Willmore, A. Ducommun, C. B. Vaux, W. H. Radford, H. W. Banckham, G. K. Neville, H. Greene, A. Robinson, Mr. Verkonteren, E. Wilkinson, Charles Evans, Mr. Fullington, Miss Wolsey, M. J. Martin, M. Sleight, Mr. Brasoniere, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beare, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Japson, Mr. and Mrs. James Nickolds, Mr. and Mrs. T. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Petrequin and child, Mrs. Watkinson and child, Mrs. Andre, Miss Phellis, Miss Brodowski, Miss Kate Brodowski, Miss Corderay, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Ehrenspeck, George Morey.

In steam-ship Weser, from Bremen.—Mrs. Ottilie Unger, Mrs. J. H. Westerfield, child, and servant, Mrs. E. Gandelet, Richard Ungent, Mrs. Christine Rackstroh and child, Carl Hubner, Leopold Hirsch, G. Gross, A. H. Gudewill, Mrs. W. Steinway, children, and servant, Charles Steinway, Mrs. Fisher and child, Charles K. Cobb and family, Mrs. A. Post, children, and servant, Gen. De Trobriand, Jules Cassard, Miss A. Jackson, Ernest Herold, and others in second cabin.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—J. Leisy, George B. Green, P. Dater, Rev. J. J. B. Hodges, Miss Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Halliday and child, Miss Carson, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Robson, Miss Mather, Rev. J. W. Hill, Miss Campion, Rev. and Mrs. Shakelford and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Scovil and son, Mr. and Mrs. Steaker and three children, Miss Van Dewater, Mr. Fish.

In steam-ship Caledonia, from Genoa.—R. Marzo, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pervo, E. W. Bickmore, John Deaddy, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Spencer and two children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:03 | Sun sets.....5:33 | Moon rises...3:06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..5:45 | Gov. Island..6:34 | Hell Gate...7:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Lessing, (Ger.,) Toosbury, Hamburg, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Rapidan, Kempton, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Idaho, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Arragon, (Br.,) Symons, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; Leo, Daniels, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Sovereign of the Seas, Johnson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Wm. Crossecup, (Br.,) Fitchett, Dunkirk, France, Miller & Houghton; Aster, (Norw.,) Falk, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Veritas, (Norw.,) Bessesian, Havre, Tetens & Bockmann; Vasa, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Cork for orders; Funch, Edye & Co.; Prodomo, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rimorata, (Ital.,) Raffo, London, J. Henham.

Brigs Daniel Trowbridge, Rogers, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Johannes, (Ger.,) Benge, Oporto, Portugal, C. Tobias & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayer, Bermuda, D. McCall; Hattie Eaton, Cook, Port Spain, Trin., Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Mott Bedell, Porter, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Annie F. McKeen, Jacksonville, Fla., Gilchrist, White & Co.; Albert, (Br.,) Jones, Bear River, N. S., Heney & Parker; Adelia, (Br.,) Le Cain, Clementsport, N. S., Heney & Parker; George Calhoun, (Br.,) Price, St. John, N. B., via Portland, Me., Heney & Parker.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, London Sept. 18 and Havre 20th, with mdse. and 40 cabin and 221 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Sept. 26, no lat., &c., exchanged signals with a brig-rigged steamer bound E., showing a blue, a red, and a blue light; same day, 4:15 P. M., passed steam-ship Spain, hence for Liverpool; same day, 5:45 P. M., passed an Inman steamer bound E.; Oct. 4, from 2 to 5:40 P. M., passed steamers City of Chester, Ville de Paris, Oceanic, Lord Clive, Egypt, and an Anchor Line steamer, all bound E.

Steam-ship Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen Sept. 22, via Havre 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong W. and N. W. winds, with rain and hail, with high sea, the entire passage; Sept. 27, lat. 50, lon. 14 13, passed a Hamburg steamer, bound E.; 28th, lat. 49 47, lon. 22 43, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 29th, lat. 49 18, lon. 29, passed steam-ship Goethe, hence for Hamburg; Oct. 2, lat. 46 08, lon. 49 08, passed a British ship, bound W., showing fourth pennant, Nos. 3145; 4th, lat. 42 22, lon. 62 28, passed bark Antoinette, (Ger.,) from Bremen, for Baltimore; same day, lat. 42 07, lon. 63 30, passed bark Vesta, (Ger.,) from Rotterdam, for Boston. The W. brings 77 cabin and 169 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool Sept. 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 360 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced heavy westerly winds and head sea the entire passage; Oct. 5, lat. 41 29, lon. 66 01, passed a White Star and an Inman steamer bound E.; (erroneously reported 5th.)

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Sidey, Genoa Aug. 25, Leghorn 27th, Naples 28th, Marseilles Sept. 3, Denia 7th, Almeira, 9th, Malaga 13th, Gibraltar 18th, and Cadiz 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. First part of voyage experienced N. W. gales; latter part westerly and variable winds; Oct. 4, 8 P. M., passed steam-ship City of Chester, hence for Liverpool; 10 P. M., passed steam-ship Victoria, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barendo, Hamburg Sept. 23 and Havre 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Ship Themis, (of St. John, N. B.,) Rossiter, Liverpool Aug. 22, in ballast to Crandall Bros.

Ship Isaac Webb, Mortimer, Liverpool Aug. 19, with mdse. to Charles H. Marshall & Co. Oct. 4, off George's Shoal, spoke ship Importer, from Calcutta for Boston, 125 ds. out.

Ship Cicero, (of Liverpool,) Monk, Calcutta May 23, and Sands Head 24th, with mdse. to Charles W. Wright & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 31, and crossed the equator Aug. 28, in lon. 25; lost the N. E. trades in lat. 25 N., lon. 52; then experienced very light variable winds to Sept. 29, when encountered a heavy gale from S. W., veering round by W. to N. W.

Ship Forest, (Br.,) Armstrong, Bremen Aug. 17, in ballast, to master. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Ship Lennie, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Horton, Cardiff 30 ds., in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Leocadia, (Ger.,) Wenke, Hamburg 49 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Sognedalen, (Russ.,) Falch, Liverpool 46 ds., in ballast, to C. Tobias & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook. Has been ordered to Philadelphia, and proceeded this P. M.

Bark Betsy Gude, (Norw.,) Due, Liverpool 43 ds., with salt to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark John Bunyan, (of Searsport,) Gilmore, Aug. 29, in ballast to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Hittero, (Norw.,) Waage, Amsterdam 49 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark James A. Borland, Baker, Leghorn 44 ds., and 36 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to Fabbricotti Bros.—vessel to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Bark Luctor et Emergo, (Dutch,) Haasnoot, Batavia 103 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 21, St. Helena, Aug. 17, and crossed the equator Aug. 29, in long. 26 51 W.

Bark Luigia P., (Aust.,) Ferlan, Dunkirk 41 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Piemonte, (Ital.,) Cappelino, Londonderry 52 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Charles Miller, (of Boston,) Little, Kennebec River, with ice to Brooklyn Ice Co.

Brig Maggie Wood, (Br.,) Wood, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Cuba, (Br.,) Berry, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Jesse S. Clark, Hickman, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to S. S. Haff, vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Richmond, Va.

BELOW—Brig Annie Vail, (Br.,) from ——.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. E.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Arr. brig Long Reach, Percy, from Philadelphia; schrs. Anna Barton, Frink, from Philadelphia; Pioneer, Parker, from Weehawken.

Sld. steamer Silesia, for Liverpool.

Also arr. steamer Leopard, Albertson, from Philadelphia; schrs. W. G. Shattuck, Thatcher, from Alexandria; Monte Christo, Blake, from Georgetown, D. C.; Mary Cobb, Humphrey, from Baltimore; Active, Coombs, from do.; Rachel Vannaman, Brower, from Philadelphia; Freddie L. Porter, Whorf, from do.; Artie Garwood, Young, from do.

Cld. steamers Linda, (Br.,) Clements, for Yarmouth, N. S.; William Lawrence, Howes, for Baltimore; barks Enrice Dandolo, (Ital.,) Alberto, for London; Attila, (Aust.,) Callangich, for do.; Florri M. Hulbert, Dudley, for Galveston; Samuel P. Hale, Mathews, for Portland; schrs. H. W. Simmons, Oliver, for Hayti; Charles E. Sampson, Gage, for Georgetown, D. C., Addie M. Chadwick, Atkins, for Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Panther.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 6.—Sld. bark Capella, Richmond, for London; brigs Andrea, for Rio; Shasta, for Trieste; Mary Ellerton, for Rio Grande, and a fleet of coasters, bound N.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 6.—Arr. brig G. M. Jones, from Demerara; ordered to Philadelphia.

The schr. Isabella sails for New-York; reports speaking on the 4th, off the Capes, brig Carrie Miller, 20 ds. from Ruatan, for New-York.

In the harbor, schrs. Mary D. Heskon and Maratan, for Boston.

The ship Hercules went to sea last evening.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—Cld. steamer State of Alabama, for Liverpool; brig M. E. Reus, for Cadiz.

At the Passes, brig Eigil, Rio Janeiro, for Galveston.

Arr. ships George Peabody, from Liverpool; Southern Chief, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Clyde, for New-York.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Oct. 6.—Passed up, schrs. Lottie, Marietta Tilton, Sarah J. Bright, C. B. Ward, Harriet N. Miller, Jacob F. Alberger, C. T. Edwards, Adella Carson, S. B. Wheeler, R. and S. Carson, John S. Lee, Daniel Britain, Caroline Young, L. Q. C. Wishart, Edith B. Everman, and Richard Vaux, from Boston; Eldred Doran, from Bath; James Allderdice, from New-Bedford; Helen P., from Haddam; Governor Burton, from Fall River.

The steam-tug M. D. Wheeler, for Washington, passed down with a mud-dredger in tow.

Noon—Passed up, schrs. Helen Rommell, from Pawtucket; Paul R. Keller, from Providence; John M. Brownall, from Providence; Sallie M. Steelman, Archer, and Reeves, from Boston; Armenia, from Somerset; W. H. Whittaker, from Bath.

Passed down, schr. J. G. Irwin, for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Cld. steamer Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C.; ship Schaldis, for Antwerp; bark Tellus, for Bristol; schrs. B. W. Eldridge, for Turk's Island; Abbott Devereaux, for Aspinwall; Mary C., for Sackville, N. B.; G. G. Jewett, for Saco.

Arr. schrs. T. H. Trevis, from Choptank River; Albert W. Smith, from New-Bedford; W. L. Elkins, from Boston.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 6.—Arr. schr. Dione, Capt. Dutch, from Boston.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 6.—The brig Leonard Myers, Hicks master, and the bark Palo Alto, Jenkins master, cleared yesterday for Rio Janeiro with cargoes of flour aggregating nearly 9,000 bbls.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the rock recently discovered in Long Island Sound by Capt. Breese, United States Navy, known as "Breese Rock," is now marked by a first-class spar buoy, painted with red and black horizontal stripes, in six fathoms of water. The bearings of prominent objects, per compass, are: Little Gull Island Light-house, N. ¾ E.; Gardiner's Island Light-house, S. W. by S.; east end of Plum Island, N. W. by W.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Light-house Inspector Third District.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Sept. 6, 1874.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Sld. for the United States, Anglesea, Uncle Joe, Charter Oak, Transit, W. Whiting, Susan Dudman, and Alfred.

Arr. out from the United States on the 4th inst., Aneroid, Messel, and Ploen.

Arr. out on the 5th inst., Harriet Hickman, Commodore, Jorawur, Tolemeo, Hawthorn, Sestri Primo, Turist, Paolino, Virginia, Mathilda, and Morge.

Also arr. out, Nueva Barreras, Maria, Emma L. Hall, and Assunta.

The National Line steam-ship Holland, Capt. Simpson, from New-York Sept. 2, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 6.—The Royal Mail Line steam-ship Calabria, Capt. McMichan, from New-York Sept. 26, for Liverpool, arr. here at noon to-day.

ANTWERP, Oct. 6.—The steamer Colina sailed hence to-day for Philadelphia.

Prang's
AMERICAN CHROMOS!

"They diffuse a love of art, increase popular appreciation of it, add beauty to homes which without them would be bare and bleak, and thus add to the simple and tasteful influences which should be gathered about the home life of our people. We welcome every fresh addition to Mr. Prang's list of publications, and are especially proud that in a work requiring such dexterity of manipulation and such loving tenderness and patience of toil an American establishment has thus far been able to lead the world."—*New-York Tribune.*

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L. PRANG & CO.,
FINE ART PUBLISHERS, BOSTON, Mass.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
FLORAL EMBROIDERY,
hand-made, in NATURAL COLORS for EVENING WEAR, and in BLACK FOR WALKING COSTUMES.
We have now on exhibition without doubt the finest assortment of
FRENCH PASSEMENTERIE
Ever seen in this market, including some new designs in Spanlettes and Ornaments specially prepared for us.
EDWARD A. MORRISON,
No. 893 Broadway, second story.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,
NO. 676 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
Manufacturers of
Fine Silver-Plated Wares
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BROWNE'S
Metallic Weather Strips
812 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,
No. 893 BROADWAY, Second Story.
AT WHOLESALE.
Fine Paris Dress Trimmings and Buttons; highest novelties in Sash Ribbons; very large assortment of Ladies' Cravats and Laces Wear; the celebrated M[illegible] Windsor Neck Ties. PRICES LOW.

SILVER
BRIDAL GIFTS.
The Gorham Company
ESTABLISHED 1831.

Leading Silversmiths.—THE GORHAM COMPANY constantly employ a larger number of workmen on Solid Silver Ware than any other workers in Silver.

Purest Silver.—Every ounce of Silver made by them bears their stamp, or trade mark, thus, STERLING, and is absolutely guaranteed of sterling purity, 925-1000 fine.

Original Designs.—All of their designs are original, and are noted for their purity and excellence.

Family Silver.—They invite attention to their Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks, and particularly to the new "Raphael" and "Knickerbocker" styles just introduced. Also to several new patterns of Tea and Dinner Services, semi-antique in character, and richly decorated in the Persian style of ornament.

Bridal Gifts.—The richest and most elegant variety, in single pieces and in complete outfits. Also a beautiful assortment of choice and inexpensive articles particularly designed for Souvenirs.

Electro-Plate.—The Gorham Company are also the exclusive manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham Electro-Plate, which is the best Plated Ware now made.

AT RETAIL BY
THE GORHAM COMPANY,
NO. 1 BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
AND BY
JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
NO. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

STERLING
SILVER-WARE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE,
have now on exhibition the novelties for this season, prepared during the past Summer, at their Prince street works.

The collection contains new forms and styles of ornamentation in chasing, engraving, tinting, and finishing, and some articles not before made in silver.

The assortment of useful and fancy articles suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS is fresher in style and larger than ever before. Particular attention has been paid to arranging them in novel and attractive cases, the product of their own shops, thus insuring exclusiveness.

Their Forks, Spoons, and Table-ware are the richest in designs and finest in finish in this country, and are sold at the same prices per ounce as the ordinary trade patterns.

Complete outfits, put up in strong plate chests, always in stock.

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
OVERCOATS
FOR FALL.
STYLES NEAT, GOODS NEW,
AND
PRICES LOW.

B. L. Solomon & Sons
Are receiving by every Steamer from Europe the Latest Novelties in
Furniture Coverings
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Selected by one of the Firm residing there, and thereby able to take advantage of the reduced prices that goods can now be purchased at.
Being the only "exclusively Upholstery House" in the City, and receiving the entire attention of all the members of our Firm in maintaining its well-known reputation, our Goods, for Style and Price, ARE NOT EQUALED.
657 & 659 Broadway.

EVERY WORD
Uttered in the debates of the House of Deputies of the
GENERAL CONVENTION
Of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
which assembles Oct. 7, will be published in a
DAILY MORNING EDITION
OF THE CHURCHMAN.
713 Broadway. Terms, $2 for the session, three weeks.

Bramhall, Deane & Co.,
Manufacturers of
COOKING AND HEATING APPARATUS,
No. 295 Water st.

REFRIGERATORS AT 20 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
[First-class HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, KITCHEN COOKING UTENSILS, SILVER PLATED WARE, CHINA and GLASSWARE, at very low prices at EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S, COOPER INSTITUTE BUILDING, CORNER STORES.

LACE CURTAINS, &C., AT LESS THAN THE gold cost of importation, from [illegible] Paton & Co. Largest assortment in the City, from $5 per pair, to finest imported.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Great Carpet and Upholstery Warerooms,
183 and 185 6th av., New-York, [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 80⅞
500 do........ 80¾
1500 do........ 80⅝
200 do......s3. 80½
1100 do........ 80⅝
700 do........ 80¼
500 do........ 80⅛
1000 do........ 80
200 do........ 79⅞
2000 do........ 79¾
500 do.......c. 79½
1300 do........ 79⅝
1000 do........ 79½
900 do........ 79⅜
1300 do........ 79½
2900 do........ 79⅝
1800 do........ 79¾
300 do.......c. 79¾
300 do......s3. 79¾
25 do........ 79½
100 do......s3. 79⅝
100 North-western... 38¾
200 do........ 38⅝
400 do......s3. 38½
100 do........ 38⅜
700 do........ 38
200 do........ 37¾
300 do........ 37⅝
1500 do........ 37¾
100 do........ 37⅞
200 do.......c. 37⅝
700 do........ 37⅝
200 do........ 37¾
1400 do........ 37⅞
100 do........ 38
300 do........ 37⅞
100 do......b20. 38
100 do......s3. 37⅞
300 do........ 37¾
500 Pacific Mail..... 48⅝
1000 do......s3. 48½
900 do........ 48½
10 do........ 48¼
300 do........ 48⅜
300 do......s3. 48¼
900 do........ 48¼
700 do......s3. 48⅛
800 do........ 48
400 do........ 47⅞
200 do........ 47¾
100 do........ 47⅞
50 do........ 47⅝
700 do........ 47⅞
500 do........ 48
400 do......b3. 48⅛
400 do........ 48⅛
900 do......s3. 48
300 do........ 48⅛
100 Tol. & Wab... 33
100 do........ 32⅞
100 do........ 32¾
400 do........ 32⅝
100 do........ 32½
200 do........ 32⅜
200 do........ 32¼
100 do........ 32⅜
300 do........ 32½
200 do........ 32⅝
500 do........ 32½
300 do........ 32⅝
100 do........ 33½
300 Rock Island...... 103
300 do........ 102⅞
100 do........ 103

600 Lake Shore....... 82⅛
5000 do......s3. 82
600 do........ 81⅞
800 do......s3. 81¾
300 do........ 81¾
500 do........ 81⅝
300 do........ 81½
1100 do........ 81⅜
1700 do........ 81¼
900 do........ 81⅛
2000 do........ 81
500 do........ 81⅛
2800 do........ 81¼
1500 do........ 81⅜
1000 do........ 81¼
300 do.......c. 81⅛
1300 do......s3. 81
1000 do........ 80⅞
1000 do........ 80¾
1500 do........ 80⅜
1000 do........ 80½
1000 do........ 80⅜
300 N. Y. C. & Hud...c. 102
200 do........ 101¾
100 do........ 101⅝
300 do........ 101½
900 do........ 101⅝
400 do........ 101¾
300 Erie Railway..... 33⅞
800 do........ 34
200 do........ 33⅞
1100 do........ 33¾
300 do......b3. 33¾
2500 do........ 33⅝
700 Union Pacific..... 36½
100 do........ 36⅜
1100 do........ 36¼
300 do........ 36⅛
500 do........ 36
500 do........ 35⅞
600 do........ 35¾
500 do........ 35⅝
500 do........ 35¾
100 do........ 35⅞
1400 do........ 36
100 do......b30. 36
500 do........ 35⅞
500 do........ 35¾
400 do........ 35⅝
300 do........ 35¾
500 do........ 35½
500 do........ 35⅝
1800 do........ 35¼
500 do........ 35⅛
1500 do........ 35
500 do........ 34⅞
300 Ohio & Miss...b3. 28
600 do........ 27¾
800 do........ 27½
1200 do........ 27⅝
200 do......s3. 27½
100 C. C. & I. C...... 11⅛
900 do........ 11
100 do........ 10⅞
800 do........ 10
100 do........ 9⅞
100 do........ 9¾
100 do........ 10
100 do......b3. 10¼
100 do......s3. 10⅛
200 St. Paul......... 33⅜
200 do......s3. 33⅝
300 do........ 33¾
600 do........ 33⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 118
1,000 U.S.5-20C., '62. 112¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.... 12. 116
3,000 U.S.5-20R., '67 116⅜
10,000 U.S.5-20C., '67. 117⅜
1,000 do.....b. c. 117¼
10,000 U.S.5-20C., '68. 117¼

$2,000 U.S.5-20R., '68. 116⅝
5,000 do.....b. c. 116¾
35,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.......b. c. 111½
57,000 do.....b. c. 111⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C....... 12. 111½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N. Y. St. B't'y Loan, coup... 108
2,000 S. C. 6s, old.... 25
3,000 Tenn. 6s, new, x coup....... 55
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.. 55
1,000 Brooklyn 6s, W Loan....b. c. 95¼
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st. 104
6,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 100
2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, new....... 106½
3,000 Mil. & St. Paul 8s, 1st....... 105¼
10,000 C. & N. W. con. coup. G. B.s.. 80¼
2,000 Gal. & C. 1st.. 101½
1,000 L. Shore 2d, con. coup.... 94
6,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 99½
2,000 N. Y. & N.H. 6s. 100
6,000 Ohio & Miss., consolidated. 92½
2,000 do........ 93
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87. 95½
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st, coup....... 109½
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 93
1,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st....... 80¼
20,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 87¾
5,000 do......s3. 87⅝
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. 85½
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 73¾
10,000 do........ 74
15,000 Har. 1st 7s, R., b. c....... 109
3,000 Har. 1st 7s, C., b. c....... 108¾
4,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 71
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div..b. c. 71
5,000 Del. & Hud. reg. bds. '84...... 104
1,500 Cleve. & Pitts. 4th......b. c. 90
9 Cen. Nat. Bank.. 99
25 Del & H. Can. b. c. 115½
600 West. Un. Tel. b. c. 79¾
400 do........ 79⅝
1100 do........ 79½
500 do........ 79⅜
700 do........ 79¼
200 do........ 79⅛
1000 do........ 79
1000 do........ 79¼
1500 do........ 79⅜
1100 do........ 79½
600 do......s3. 79½
400 do.......c. 79⅜
1500 do........ 79½
1300 do........ 79⅝
1200 do......s3. 79½
1000 do......s3. 79⅝
2000 do........ 79¾
1000 do......b3. 79⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 101⅝
2100 do........ 101½
1000 do........ 101⅝
100 do......b3. 101¾
700 do........ 101¾
100 do......s3. 101¾
100 Panama R. x div. 110½
200 Adams Ex....b3. 108
100 do.....b. c. 108
30 American Ex..... 61
500 L. S. & M. S...b. c. 80½
300 do........ 80⅜
1000 do........ 80¼
200 do........ 80⅜
500 do........ 80½
2600 do........ 80⅝
600 do........ 80¾
300 do......s3. 80⅝
16 do........ 80⅜
100 do........ 80¾
200 do.......c. 80⅝
900 do........ 80¾
1300 do........ 80⅞
1200 do........ 81
400 do........ 81⅛
300 do......b3. 81
400 do........ 80⅞
1300 do........ 80¾
100 Cleve. & P. G'd... 87½

400 Pacific Mail. b. c. 48⅛
500 do........ 48
500 do........ 47⅞
600 do........ 47¾
200 do........ 47⅝
500 do........ 47½
200 do........ 47⅜
600 do........ 47¼
200 do........ 47⅛
1000 do........ 47
100 do......s3. 47⅛
300 do........ 47¼
100 do........ 47⅜
300 do........ 47½
400 do........ 47⅝
200 do........ 47½
500 do........ 47⅜
500 do........ 47¼
800 do........ 47⅛
200 do........ 47⅜
200 do........ 47½
200 do........ 47⅝
400 do........ 47½
100 do........ 47⅜
300 do........ 47¼
800 do........ 47⅜
700 do........ 47½
600 do........ 47⅝
700 do........ 47¾
400 do........ 47⅞
400 do........ 47¾
500 Erie.........b. c. 33½
800 do........ 33⅜
600 do........ 33½
1300 Un. Pac.....b. c. 35¼
500 do........ 35⅜
2500 do........ 35½
5 N. J. Cen....b. c. 104
100 B., H. & E...b. c. 1¼
500 C. & N. W. b. c. s3. 37⅝
800 do........ 37¾
600 do........ 37⅝
300 do........ 37⅞
1900 do........ 37¾
700 do........ 37⅞
1100 do........ 38
100 do......b3. 38⅛
100 do.......c. 38
300 C. & R. I..b. c. s3. 102⅞
200 do........ 103
100 do........ 102⅞
500 do......s3. 102½
400 do........ 102¾
100 do........ 102⅝
100 do........ 102⅞
400 do........ 103
200 C. M. & St. P. b. c. 33½
200 do........ 33⅜
1100 do........ 33½
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf., b. c....... 52⅝
600 do........ 52½
200 do......s3. 52½
50 Chic. & Alt. Pf... 102
200 D. L. & W...b. c. 106⅝
100 H. & St. Joseph.. 26¼
100 Morris & Essex... 97½
125 do....b. c. 97½
300 T., W. & W..... 32⅝
600 do........ 32⅝
200 do.......c. 32⅝
100 do........ 32¾
100 do........ 32⅞
500 do........ 32⅝
1000 do........ 32½
300 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 27⅜
300 do........ 27¼
300 do........ 27⅜
500 do........ 27
200 do........ 26⅞
300 do........ 27
100 do........ 27⅛
300 do........ 27¼
300 do........ 27⅜
1000 do........ 27¼
200 do........ 27⅛
100 do........ 27⅜
600 do........ 27¼
100 Ohio & M. Pf. b. c. 54
400 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 10
200 do........ 10½
200 do........ 10⅜
100 do........ 10⅝
100 do........ 10½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1000 Western Union.. 79¾
400 do......s3. 79⅝
200 do........ 79⅝
200 do........ 79½
800 do........ 79⅜
200 do......b3. 79⅛
200 do........ 79⅜
500 do........ 79¼
1000 do........ 79⅛
100 do......s3. 79
1200 do........ 79
300 do........ 79⅛
1100 do........ 79¼
100 do.......c. 79¼
700 do........ 79⅜
30 do........ 79⅝
1000 do........ 79½
400 do........ 79⅜
60 do........ 79⅝
200 Pacific Mail...... 47⅝
500 do........ 47½
1200 do........ 47⅜
400 do......s3. 47¼
200 do......b3. 47½
200 do........ 47½
100 do......b3. 47⅝
300 do........ 47⅝
100 do........ 47¾
200 Del., Lack. & W.. 106⅝
20 do......b3. 106⅞
300 N. Y. C. & Hud... 101½
300 do........ 101⅝
100 do.......c. 101⅝
300 do........ 101¾
100 do........ 101⅝
200 Erie Railway..... 33⅜
100 do........ 33¼
400 do........ 33⅛
500 do........ 33
200 do........ 33⅛
25 do........ 33⅜
200 Ohio & Miss..... 27⅛
200 do......b3. 27⅛
200 Marietta 1st Pref. 17½
200 Rock Island...... 102¾
200 do........ 102⅝
500 do........ 102½
500 do......s3. 102½
100 do......b3. 102⅝
100 do........ 102⅝
200 do........ 102¾
500 Toledo & Wab.... 32⅝
700 do........ 32½
200 do........ 32⅜
300 do........ 32½
400 do........ 32¾
200 do........ 32⅝

500 Lake Shore....... 80⅝
500 do........ 80¾
500 do........ 80⅝
1400 do........ 80½
1000 do........ 80⅜
1400 do........ 80¼
500 do........ 80⅛
2700 do........ 80¼
900 do........ 80⅜
300 do........ 80½
1400 do........ 80⅜
100 do.......c. 80⅜
500 do........ 80½
200 do........ 80⅝
100 do........ 80½
100 do........ 80¾
500 do........ 80¼
200 North-western... 37⅞
1800 do........ 37¾
300 do........ 37⅝
300 do.......c. 37⅝
200 do......s3. 37½
500 do........ 37½
100 do.......c. 37⅝
100 do........ 37⅝
300 do........ 37¾
400 do........ 37⅜
300 Union Pacific..... 35⅝
100 do........ 35½
100 do........ 35⅜
900 do........ 35¼
500 do........ 35⅛
500 do........ 35¼
40 do........ 35
300 do........ 35⅛
1400 do........ 35
400 do........ 34⅞
500 do........ 34¾
300 do........ 34⅝
500 do......b3. 34¾
800 do........ 34¾
300 do........ 34⅞
900 do........ 35
100 do......s3. 35
300 do......b3. 35⅛
100 do........ 35⅛
100 do.......c. 35⅛
700 do........ 35¼
200 do........ 35⅛
500 do........ 35
1000 do........ 34⅞
200 do......s3. 34⅞
200 St. Paul........ 33¼
200 do......s3. 33⅛
400 do........ 33⅛
200 do......s3. 33

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$6,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....... 116
3,000 U.S.5-20R., '67. 116½
10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.......b. c. 112½

$46,000 U. S. 10-40, R...b. c...sold yesterday afternoon....... 111⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C., b. c....... 109¼
3,000 Del. & H. R., '91.......b. c. 104½
14,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 87½
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 74
7,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 100
4,000 Har. 1st, 7s, C. 108½
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, n. 106
2,000 L. & N. C., '98. 83½
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. Con. G. bds.. 80
1,000 Long Dock bs. 100
10 B'k of Commerce. 115
100 Spring Mt. Coal, b. c....... 66
100 M'd Coal Co.. b. c. 19
100 Mar. L'd & Min. b. c....... 3
700 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 79¼
100 do.......c. 79
100 do........ 79⅛
1100 do........ 79
1800 do........ 78⅞
1700 do........ 78¾
400 do........ 78⅝
200 do........ 78¾
200 do........ 78⅞
800 do........ 79
500 do........ 79⅛
2900 do........ 79¼
100 Adams Ex....b. c. 108
100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 47½
100 do........ 47⅜
200 do........ 47¼
1100 do........ 47⅛
200 do........ 47¼
300 do........ 47⅜
200 do........ 47⅝
900 do........ 47¾
400 do........ 47⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. 101⅜
100 do........ 101¼
100 do........ 101¾
100 do........ 101⅞
100 do........ 101¾
200 Harlem.......b. c. 127½
1700 Erie.........b. c. 33⅛
300 do......s3. 33⅛
200 do........ 33¼
100 do......s3. 33½
600 do......b3. 33⅝
400 do........ 33½
400 do........ 33¾
100 do........ 34
400 do........ 34⅛
100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 10⅛
100 do........ 10¼

500 Un. Pac.......b. c. 34¾
700 do........ 34⅝
500 do......s3. 34½
600 do........ 34⅜
500 do........ 34⅝
200 do........ 34¾
200 do........ 34¾
100 do......s3. 34¾
800 do........ 35
1200 do........ 34⅞
300 L. Sh. & M. S. b. c. 80¼
1000 do........ 80⅛
1800 do........ 80
2500 do........ 79⅞
1000 do........ 79⅞
500 do........ 79¾
1400 do........ 79⅝
1300 do........ 79¾
1100 do........ 79⅝
400 do........ 79¾
600 do........ 80
300 do......b3. 80⅛
1800 do......s3. [illegible]
1200 do........ [illegible]
100 N. J. Cen.....b. c. [illegible]
100 C. & R. I.....b. c. [illegible]
100 do........ [illegible]
100 C. & N. W....b. c. 37⅝
700 do........ 37½
100 do.......c. 37⅝
500 do........ 37⅜
600 do........ 37¼
1100 do........ 37⅜
500 do......s60. 37
200 do........ 37½
800 do........ 37¾
100 C. & N. W Pf. b. c. 54½
100 do........ 54¼
500 Chi., M. & St. P. b. c.........s3. 33
800 do........ 33⅛
200 do........ 33
100 do......s3. 33
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c....... 52
100 T., W. & W..b. c. 32½
500 do........ 32⅝
100 do........ 32½
500 do........ 32⅝
100 do........ 32¾
7 Mor. & Es...b. c. 97½
123 Chi., B. & Q..b. c. 102
100 Oh. & Miss..b. c. 26⅞
1000 do........ 26¾
300 do........ 26⅞
100 do........ 27
100 do......b3. 27⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$30,000 N.Y.C. 1st, C. 110
6,000 C., C. & I.C. 2d. 30
15,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 99½
700 Union Pacific..... 35
100 do........ 35⅛
500 do........ 35
800 do......b3. 35⅛
900 do........ 35¼
700 do........ 35⅜
1200 do........ 35½
500 do........ 35⅝
300 West. Union..b3. 79¼
300 do......s3. 79⅛
1600 do........ 79¼
500 do........ 79⅛
100 do......b3. 79¼
300 do......s3. 79⅛
200 do........ 79¼
500 do........ 79⅜
2300 do........ 79½
1300 do........ 79⅝
100 do......b3. 79¾
100 do........ 79⅝
100 N. J. Central..... 108⅞
700 Pacific Mail...b3. 47¾
1100 do........ 47¾
800 do........ 47⅝
200 do......s3. 47⅝
200 do........ 47¾
400 do........ 47⅞
300 do......b3. 47⅞
200 do......b3. 48
500 do........ 47⅞
100 do........ 47¾
500 Erie.........b3. 34¼
200 do........ 34¼
200 do........ 34⅛
600 do........ 34
200 do........ 33⅞
800 do........ 34
400 do........ 34⅛
1400 do........ 34¼
100 do........ 34⅜
700 do......s3. 34⅜
300 do......b3. 34½
1700 do........ 34½
200 Rock Island...... 102⅝
100 do........ 102¾
100 do........ 103

100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 101⅞
100 do......b3. 101¾
300 Lake Shore...b3. 80¼
600 do........ 80¼
500 do........ 80⅛
200 do........ 80
200 do........ 80⅛
300 do........ 80¼
1500 do........ 80½
400 do........ 80⅜
1000 do........ 80½
100 do......b3. 80⅝
1900 do........ 80⅝
100 do......b3. 80¾
500 do........ 80⅝
400 North-western... 38
200 do........ 37¾
100 do........ 37⅝
500 do......s3. 37½
800 do........ 37¾
300 do........ 37⅞
300 do......b3. 38
1100 do........ 38⅛
200 do........ 38
100 do........ 37⅞
600 St. Paul........ 33¼
400 do........ 33⅜
500 do........ 33⅝
100 Tol. & Wab...s3. 32⅝
200 do........ 32¾
200 do........ 32⅝
100 do........ 32½
100 do........ 32⅝
100 do........ 32¾
1000 do........ 32⅞
100 do......b3. 33
200 Ohio & Miss..s3. 27
500 do........ 26⅞
200 do........ 27
100 do........ 27⅛
400 do........ 27¼
100 do......b3. 27¼
100 C., C. & I. C..... 10⅝
200 do......s3. 10½
100 do........ 10½
200 do........ 10⅜
800 do........ 10¼
900 do........ 10⅛

FRIDAY, Oct. 6—P. M.

The Wall street markets have been considerably agitated and unsettled to-day by the feeling of general uneasiness which has grown out of the half dozen commercial failures reported within the past three days. The disturbance and depression was most severely experienced in the market for Speculative Securities, and created a decline ranging from about ½ to 2¾ ₱ cent. along the whole line of active Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks. As usual in periods of faint alarm, there are a hundred phantom rumors, exaggerated and undefinable, ready to take wing, and the air was full of them to-day. Reports of further small failures were very plentiful, but when sought for they could not be traced to any authentic quarter, excepting in the case of a stock broker who reported that he was unable to meet his engagements growing out of "puts" and "calls." This circumstance, however, in itself produced no effect. The feature of the day's speculation was the announcement from London of the presentation and publication of the report of the English accountants in reference to the affairs of the Erie Railway Company. The details, so far as received, are favorable to the company, and though meagre caused a sharp reaction and upward movement in the price of the stock at a period when, in common with the rest of the market, it was weak and limping downward quite fast. On the strength of the advices it rallied 1⅜ ₱ cent. and closed 1⅛ above the closing price on Monday. The whole market experienced a revival in sympathy, as anything which could break the dead monotony of "bearishness" which prevailed, was welcomed for all it was worth. The advices received up to the close of business, state that the payment of dividends made out of earnings in 1873, on preferred stock, were proper, and, in fact, unavoidable under the contract; also that the dividends paid on common stock out of the balance applicable for that purpose were justifiable, and made in good faith, though, as a matter of policy, it is open to question whether it would not have been better to apply the money to capital account in order to help meet the deficiency left by the former management. There was no corresponding rise in the price reported from the London market, for the reason that business at the Stock Exchange there was closed for the day when the report was announced. The monetary situation to-day has been without new feature, excepting that the rates on Call Loans have become stiffer, and though still nominally 2½@3 ₱ cent., the larger proportion of the transactions were at the extreme figure. Sterling Exchange was firmer to-day, and the closing rates for actual business at prime bankers' counters was $4 85@$4 85½ for sixty days' bills, and $4 88¼@$4 88½ for short sight. The asking prices for demand were advanced to $4 88¾@$4 89¼. Commercial bills were quoted at the close at $4 83½ to $4 84½, on a close scutiny of names, and a decided preference given to the "documentary" grades. The Gold speculation was quiet on a firm market, on a narrow range of fluctuations. The opening price was 110⅛, with an advance at noon to 110¼. Shortly before the close, the premium went back to the opening figure, and left off at that price. The rates on Gold Loans were 1@2 ₱ cent. for borrowing, and for carrying, 1 ₱ cent.

The transactions in Railway and Miscellaneous Shares at the Stock Exchange to-day footed up 308,230 Shares, of which 75,600 were in Lake Shore, 63,100 in Western Union, 37,800 Union Pacific, 33,600 in Pacific Mail, 24,700 in North-west Common, 21,100 in Erie, 11,600 in Ohio and Mississippi, 11,000 in Wabash, 8,500 in Central, and 6,700 in St. Paul. At the opening the following changes were noted as compared with the closing quotations of Monday: a decline of ½ ₱ cent. in Rock Island, ¼ in New-York Central, and ⅛ ₱ cent. in the remainder of the active list, with the exception of Erie, which was ½ ₱ cent. higher. A general decline of ¼ to 1⅛ ₱ cent. ensued during the first twenty minutes or so of business, and just before the Call a slight recovery took place. This was soon succeeded by a further decline, and another rally of ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. at about noon-time. The market from this period was alternately weak and firm, until business was well under way at the Second Board, when a feverish and unsettled feeling characterized the dealings. The sales at this point assumed large dimensions, under which Lake Shore touched 79½; Union Pacific, 34⅛; Western Union, 78⅝; New-York Central, 101¼; North-west, 37⅛; Rock Island, 102⅜; St. Paul, 33; Ohio and Mississippi, 26⅝, and Wabash, 32⅝. Erie had previously fallen from 34 to 33, and at the period when the market was weakest suddenly rebounded to 34½. The effect of this was to turn the whole market in the upward direction, and prices subsequently advanced from ½ to 1⅛ ₱ cent., as will be seen by our usual comparative tables. C., C. and I. C. was exceedingly irregular, and fluctuated frequently between 11⅛ and 9¾, with final sales at 10⅛@10¼. Panama sold at 110½, ex-dividend. The Railway Mortgages were without any special feature, the sales being small and well distributed over all the leading issues. The prices throughout were firm. Governments were moderately active in the early business, but the inquiry fell off toward the afternoon.

The market was strong at the close at yesterday's final prices, with a fractional improvement in some of the favorite issues. State Securities were dull but firm, the most notable sales being of New-York Coupon Bounty Loan at 108, and South Carolina old Sixes at 25. There was a sale of Brooklyn Sixes, Water-Loan Bonds, at 95¼. Bank Shares were quiet. The Assistant Treasurer paid out, to-day, $15,000 in redemption of called bonds, and $16,000 for interest. The receipts for Customs amounted to $415,000. The exports of Domestic Produce for the week ending to-day, exclusive of specie, amounted in value to $6,866,219.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of yesterday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 6.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	112½	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112½	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117¼	117¼
American Gold	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85@$4 85½	$4 85@$4 85½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	102⅛	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	103
Pacific Mail	48¾	47¾
St. Paul Common	33⅞	33⅝
St. Paul Preferred	53	52
Western Union	81	79⅝
Union Pacific	36⅝	35⅜
Lake Shore	82¼	80⅝
Toledo and Wabash	33⅛	33
North-western Common	38¾	37⅞
North-western Preferred	55¾	54¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	106¾	106¾
New-Jersey Central	104	103⅞
Panama	114¼	*110½
Erie	33⅜	34½
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅞	27¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	11⅛	10⅛
Harlem	129	127½

* Ex-dividend.

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102	101¼	8,500
Harlem	128	127½	200
Erie	34½	33	21,100
Lake Shore	82⅛	79½	75,600
Wabash	33	32¼	11,000
North-western	38¾	37¼	24,700
North-western Preferred	54½	54¼	200
Rock Island	103⅛	102⅜	5,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul	33¾	33	6,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	52⅝	52⅝	1,100
Pittsburg	87½	87½	100
Del., Lack. & Western	106⅝	106⅝	200
New-Jersey Central	104	103⅞	200
Union Pacific	36½	34½	37,800
Marietta 1st Preferred	17½	17½	200
C., C. & Indiana Central	11⅛	9¾	5,200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26¼	26¼	100
Morris & Essex	97½	97½	225
Ohio & Mississippi	28	26¾	11,600
Boston, Hartford & Erie	1¼	1¼	100
*Panama	110½	110½	100
Western Union	80⅞	78⅝	63,100
Pacific Mail	48⅝	47	33,600
Chicago, B. & Quincy	102	102	125
Mariposa	3	3	100
Adams Express	108	108	400
Amer. Mer. Union Ex.	61	61	30
Maryland Coal	19	19	100
Spring Mountain Coal	66	66	100
Chicago & Alton Pref.	102	102	50
Total sales			308,230

*Ex dividend.

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	117⅜	117⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109½	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112⅝	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111½	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115⅜	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	112⅝	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅜	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new Registered	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new Coupons	116	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116¼	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117¼	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116½	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¼	117⅜
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111¼	111½
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111½	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112⅜	112½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅜	112½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92¾	93
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84½	85

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$21,530,000
Gold balances	1,350,409
Currency balances	1,490,313

And at the Clearing-house as follows;

Currency exchanges	$82,908,184
Currency balances	3,266,868
Gold exchanges	4,479,511
Gold balances	607,933

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

Ala. 5s, '83	30	N. Car. 6s, N. C. R., Jan. & July	42
Ala. 5s, '86	30	N. Car. 6s, N. C. R., Apr. & Oct.	42
Conn. 6s	103½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., cp. off, Jan. & July	30
Ga. 6s	75	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., cp. off, Apr. & Oct.	30
Ga. 7s, new bonds	89	N. C. Fund. A., '66	15
Ga. 7s, indorsed	82	N. C. Fund. A., '68	14
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	73	N. C. n. bds., J. & J.	12½
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. n. bds., A. & O.	10
Ill. coupon 6s, '77	100	N. C. spe. tax, c. 3	5
Ill. coupon 6s, '79	100	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Ill. War Loan	100	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Kentucky 6s	100	Ohio 6s, '86	104
La. 6s	22	Rhode Island 6s	103
La. 6s, Levee bonds	22	South Carolina 6s	25
La. 8s, Levee bonds	24	S. Car. 6s, Jan. & Ju.	17
Mich. 6s, '78–'79	102½	So. Car. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	17
Mich. 6s, '83	102½	So. Car. Fd. Act '66	17
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100⅛	S. C. L.C. '89, J. & J.	17
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100⅛	S. C. L.C. '89, A. & O.	17
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99⅛	So. Car. 7s of '88	17
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97⅝	So. Car. Non-Fund. B.	6¾
L. bds. due '81 to '91 in	94½	Tenn. 6s, old, ex cp.	54
Han. & St. Jo. due '76	97⅝	Tenn. 6s, new bds	72
Han. & St. Jo. due '87	92½	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., ex. c.	54½
N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	108	Tenn. 6s, new ser.	54¾
N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n	108	Texas 10s, of '76	95½
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75	110	Virginia 6s, old	33
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '77	110	Va. 6s, new bds., '66	33
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78	110	Va. 6s, new bds., '67	33
N. Y. 6s, G. Reg., '87	110	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	53
N. Y. 6s, G. Cp., '87	110	Va. 6s, do., 2d series	42
N. Y. 6s, G. Ln., '83	112	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	9½
N. Y. 6s, G. Ln., '91	112		
N. Y. 5s, G. Ln., '75	108		
N. Y. 5s, G. Ln., '76	108		
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20		
N. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	20		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	103½	Kal. & W. P. 1st	80
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.	100	Lake Shore D. bds.	95
Ches. & O. 6s 1st	50¼	L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d	93
Ches. & Oh. 6s, x c.	40	L. S. Cons. Reg. 2d	92
Chi. & Alt. 1st	106½	M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	99¼
Chic. & Alton In.	94	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	108
Joliet & Chic. 1st	104	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99⅞
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	82	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96
St. L., J. & C. 1st	92½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	95
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	93
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	93
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	106¼	Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	106¼
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	102½	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	102¾
Am. D. & Imp. bds.	97	Har. 1st 7s R.	108½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	105⅜	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93
M. & St. P. 1st La C. D.	85	Ohio & Miss. Con.	92½
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D.	70	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	93
M. & St. P. 1st I. & I.	70	Cen. Pac. St. A. B.	101
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D.	70	West. Pac. bs.	84
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	75	Union Pac. 1st bds.	87½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	101	Union P. In. p. due	86
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	95	Union Pac. S. F.	73¾
Chic. & N. W. 1st	96	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	80
Chic. & N. W. C. g. bs.	80	Pac. R. 2d	69
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	101½	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100⅛
Gal. & Chic. 2d	101	P., F. W. & C. 2d	103½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	92	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	101½
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	103⅞	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	102
Del., L. & W. 1st	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	90
Del., L. & W. 2d	102	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st	71
Morris & E. 1st	107½	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d	30
Morris & E. C.	90	St. L. & I. M. 1st	86
Morris & E. 7s of '71	96½	St. L. & I. M. 2d	61
Erie 1st Ext.	103½	Alton & T. H. 1st	104
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	87
Erie 5th 7s, '88	92	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	86	Belle. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s	92
H. & St. Jo. 8s C.	77	T., P. & W., E. D.	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	100	T., P. & W., W. D.	74
D. & Sioux. C. 1st	92½	Tol., Peo. & W. C. 7s	50
D. & Sioux C. 2d D.	92½	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.	86¼
Cedar F. & M. 1st	79	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D.	71
Ind., B. & W. 1st	40	Tol. & Wab. 2d	73
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	101¼	Tol. & Wab. C. C.	58
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101	Han. & N. 1st	75
Clev. & Tol., N. bds.	96	Gt. West. 1st, '88	87
C., P. & A., O. bds.	100	Gt. West 2d, '93	70
C., P. & A., N. bds.	96½	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	70
Det., M. & T. bds.	98	Ills. & So. I. 1st	55
Buff. & St. Line 7s	98		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148	Mechanics' B'k Ass.	90
American Exch'ge	113½	Merchants'	118½
Central National	99	Merchants' Exch'ge	106½
Chatham	130	Metropolitan	131
City	300	New-York County	205
First National	200	Ninth National	100
Fulton	140	North America	90
Hanover	100	Pacific	165
Irving	128	Peoples'	140
Market	115	Tradesmen's	141
Mechanics'	135	Union	139

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101½
City 6s, new	104	104¼
Camden and Amboy	126	126¼
Pennsylvania	54¼	54⅜
Reading	55	55⅛
Lehigh Valley	60⅝	60¾
Catawissa Preferred	43	43½
Philadelphia and Erie	14¼	14½
Northern Central	39½	39¾
Lehigh Navigation	46¾	46⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	97¼	97½

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	23	Hides, No.	675
Beeswax, pkgs	1	Hides, bdls	238
Broom-corn, bales	20	Tow, bales	17
Cotton, bales	226	Leather, sides	55,534
Flour, bbls	12,807	Grease, pkgs	20
Meal, bbls	100	Tallow, pkgs	23
Meal, bags	600	Oil-cake, pkgs	900
Wheat, bushels	137,206	Pork, pkgs	130
Corn, bushels	71,361	Cut-meats, pkgs	296
Oats, bushels	45,965	Lard, tcs	400
Malt, bushels	650	Lard, kegs	100
Barley, bushels	11,500	Butter, pkgs	5,161
Grass-seed, bags	275	Cheese, pkgs	13,676
Coffee, bbls	141	Rice, pkgs	9
Oat-meal, bbls	150	Starch, pkgs	2,255
Eggs, bbls	1,610	Tobacco, hhds	528
Beans, bbls	530	Tobacco, pkgs	406
Hemp, bales	61	Wool, bales	157
Hops, bales	917	Whiskey, bbls	659

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Idaho, for Liverpool—252 cases Skins, 26,559 bushels Corn, 12 cases Clocks, 1,210 Handspikes, 2 cases Leather, 1,737 bushels Wheat, 3,600 bales Cotton, 673 bdls. Hides.

By the bark Prodromo, for Liverpool—3,158 bbls. Residium.

By the brig Vasa, for Cork—28,749 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Johannes, for Oporto—200 bbls. Flour, 6,000 Staves, 9,790 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Wm. Crossoup, for Dunkirk—2,825 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Aster, for Rotterdam—21,608 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Arragon, for Bristol—27,121 bushels Wheat, 50 hhds. Tallow, 3,570 bxs. Cheese, 933 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bags Oil-cake, 15 bxs. Bacon, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 4 tcs. Tobacco, 100 tcs. Lard, 52 bdls. Leather.

By the brig Hattie Eaton, for Port Spain—400 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. Corn-meal, 50 bbls. Beef, 300 pails Lard, 300 bbls. Crackers, 4,680 bdls. Shooks.

By the bark Veritas, for Havre—2,376 bbls. Naphtha.

By the steamer Lessing, for Hamburg—102 hhds. Tallow, 142 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 1,305 pks. Leather, 50 bbls. Pork, 353 Hides, 789 pks. Hides, 13 bags Ore, 8 bxs. Clocks, 575 bxs. Sewing-machines, 1,150 tcs. Lard, 895 cases Tobacco, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 20 cases Organs, 1,150 bags Coffee, 17,414 bushels Wheat, 1,850 bxs. Extract, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 1,500 bxs. Starch, 43 bdls. Casings, 12 bxs. Cheese, 10 bales Hops, 56 kegs Caviar, 100 cases Salmon, 29 bales Tobacco, 53 cases Tobacco.

By the steamer Morro Castle, for Havana—800 bbls. Potatoes, 89 bbls. Apples, 100 cases Bacon, 178 pieces Machinery, 5 tcs. Hams, 1 Piano, 7 pks. Drugs, 375 bbls. Beans, 20 cases Bellies, 675 pks. Lard, 12 Railroad Cars, 12 pks. Varnish.

ASHES—Have been in very limited request, at about former prices. Pots quoted at $6 50; Pearls at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been moderately sought after since our last, within the previous range of 30c.@32½c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

COCOA—The inquiry for all kinds has been on a limited scale, values showing no material alteration. Maracaibo quoted at 20c.@30c.; Caracas at 14c.@22c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been in light stock and held above the views of buyers, checking business. The Menling's cargo is yet unsold. Some bids were said to have been made, but they were unsatisfactory. No other invoices of Rio or Santos, in first hands, here. At the outports, to-day, the stock was only 15,565 bags, of which 4,128 bags at Baltimore, 3,400 bags at Richmond, 6,037 bags at Savannah, and 2,000 bags at Mobile. Other kinds have been in very moderate request, the firmness of holders operating against free business. Stocks of other grades fair. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15½c.@15¾c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 15c.@21c., gold. Java, 22c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19c.; Mexican, 17½c.@18½c.; San Domingo, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayara, 17c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17½c., and Jamaica, 15½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a more active movement noted for early delivery at about previous quotations, holders generally meeting the wants of buyers quite promptly at the ruling figures. Shippers have been operating more freely, having had any existing advantage as to values. The demand from spinners has been fair. The receipts at the ports to-day were quite liberal, with cable advices rather less encouraging to holders, and ocean freight rates, especially by the Liverpool steamers, ruling stronger at the close. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,842 bales, (of which 905 bales were placed last evening,) including 1,618 bales to shippers and 1,242 bales to spinners. The following are the closing quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Middling, 15⅝c.; Good Middling, 16⅝c. ₱ lb. The Quotation Committee of the Cotton Exchange now give quotations of the grades of Cotton as established by the National Cotton Exchange, with the addition of the grades of Middling Fair and Fair as established by the local Exchanges. Also, until Sept. 1, 1875, the six grades of Upland Cotton on the types that have ruled this market for the past year. This is done for the settlement of contracts, all of which have been made on the old classification. The only official quotation now telegraphed, however, is based on the new standard American classification. There has been a less extensive business reported for forward delivery, the advance of 3-32c. claimed on contracts having operated to some extent against negotiations. The market, however, closed steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,000 bales, of which 6,400 bales were on last evening, and 12,600 bales to-day; and 1,400 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling; including last evening, of November contracts, 300 bales at 15⅛c., 900 bales at 15 5-32c.; December, 300 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15 11-32c., 600 bales at 15 13-32c.; January, 2,200 bales at 15 19-32c., 1,800 bales at 15⅝c.; February, 100 bales at 15 31-32c.; March, 100 bales at 16 7-32c. And to-day—October, 200 bales at 15 1-32c., 100 bales at 15c., 100 bales, short notice, at 15c., 200 bales at 15 1-16c., 400 bales at 15 3-32c.; November, 500 bales at 15 3-32c., 100 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15 3-32c., 900 bales at 15 5-32c., 1,700 bales at 15 3-16c.; December, 1,100 bales at 15 11-32c., 100 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15 7-26c.; January, 200 bales at 15 19-32c., 500 bales at 15 9-16c., 600 bales at 15 19-32c., 1,900 bales at 15⅝c., 400 bales at 15 21-32c., 300 bales at 15⅝c., 200 bales at 15 11-16c.; February, 100 bales at 15 31-32c., 200 bales at 16c., 100 bales at 15 31-32c., 500 bales at 16c.; March, 300 bales at 16 9-32c., 800 bales at 16 5-16c., 300 bales at 16 5-16c., ½ margin up each side 100 bales at 16⅜c.; June, 600 bales at 17 1-16c. And at the second call, to-day, February, 300 bales at 16c.; March, 900 bales at 16⅜c.; April, 200 bales at 16 23-32c. October options closed at 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; November, 15 3-16c.; December, 15 3-16c.@15 13-32c.; January, 15 11-16c.; February, 16c.; March 16⅜c.; April, 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; May, 16⅞c.@16 29-32c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz.: October, 15.04; November, 15.14; December, 15.35; January, 15.59; February, 15.89; March, 16.21; June, 17. The receipts at this port to-day were 226 bales, including 70 bales from Baltimore, and 156 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 17,865 bales, and thus far this week 47,663 bales, against 27,664 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 202,134 bales, against 164,159 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 4,957 bales; to the Continent, 299 bales; stock in New-York, 50,961 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 176,947 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Good Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Fair	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾

EGGS—Have been in ample stock and moderate within the range of from 21c.@26c. for ordinary to choice, with the main call for supplies available at from 22c.@25c. for fair to strictly prime.

FRUIT—The general market has been moderately active, with values on Raisins quoted lower. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bxs. new crop Layer Raisins at $2 90@$2 95, closing at $2 90; 1,200 bxs. old do. at $2 65@$2 70; 1,000 bxs. new crop loose Muscatel do., part at $3 20; 1,600 bxs. Valencia do. at 9½c.@9¾c.; 300 bbls. Currants at 6½c.@6⅝c., and 600 bxs. French Prunes on private terms. An invoice of 200 cases new Figs, of recent receipt, has not been reported as marketed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately sought after, since our last, within the previous range as to values. The dealings in Trade Extras have been fair, largely, as for some days past, in Minnesota stock, on the basis of our quotations. The movements in Shipping Extras have been of less magnitude. Holders have been insisting on prices 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. on desirable lots above the views of buyers, thus checking operations. Offerings of good to choice shipping grades comparatively moderate. Rather more inquiry has been noted for the choicer grades of Family stock at about steady rates. Otherwise the market is quiet and without new features of interest. The sales since our last have been 14,750 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 65@$4 35, chiefly at $3 90@$4 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$5, chiefly at $4 65@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 35; very good to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra, at $5 40@$6 10, mostly at $5 65@$5 90; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, $5@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 35; poor to choice Round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 35@$6 25; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat Stock, $5 45@$7 75; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat Stock, $5 50@$7 75; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 65@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 75, the latter rate for Plant's; Extra Genesees, $5 50@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$8 50; with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 4,600 bbls. shipping stock, part for the West Indies, within our range....Southern Flour shows very little change as to values, the current movements being confined to job lots of stock, to meet urgent wants, within the former range. Sales have been reported since our last of 940 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$6 75 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been offering rather moderately at former figures, with a fair inquiry noted, mostly for Superfine stock. We quote at from $4 25@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 430 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in more demand and firm as to prices, ranging from $4 35@$4 75 for inferior to choice Yellow Western; $4 35@$4 55 for Jersey, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,700 bbls., including 400 bbls. Brandywine at $5 40, and 800 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 75, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 70@$2 10 ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal in some request at $6 75@$7 50 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate demand within the range of $4@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.; offerings continue light. Of Samp small lots of City sold at $6 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—There has been a somewhat livelier business reported in Spring Wheat, opening rather easier in price but closing more steadily for the better qualities, which have been in more request, mainly on export account. The offerings of prime to choice stock have been moderate, and the principal holders have been seemingly less eager to place supplies at the ruling figures. Winter Wheat has been in rather limited request at about former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 177,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 25 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 23 for old and new Milwaukee Mixed stock, mainly old, and $1 20 for new Milwaukee, afloat; $1 15½@$1 22 for old No. 2 Spring, chiefly at $1 22 for strictly choice old Milwaukee, in store, and $1 15½@$1 18 for old Chicago, also in store; $1 14@$1 15 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, nearly all at $1 14, afloat; $1 11@$1 12½ for new No. 2 North-west Spring, chiefly at $1 12 for prime, afloat; $1 10@$1 12 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 11@$1 12 for strictly prime, afloat, and $1 10 for prime do., in store; $1 06@$1 10 for new No. 3 Spring, car stock; $1 06@$1 23 for ungraded Spring; $1 17@$1 22 for fair ordinary to prime new Red Western, mainly at $1 20@$1 22 for the better qualities; $1 23@$1 26 for new Amber Western; $1 30@$1 40 for new White Western....Corn has been in less confident demand for export as well as home use, and has been quoted easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 164,000 bushels at 96c.@96½c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat, with the dealings largely in stock in store, closing at 96c. for prime, afloat; 97c.@98c. for Yellow Western, and $1@$1 02 for White do., car lots. Some inquiry has been noted for Mixed Western, for forward delivery, but the few bids reported were wholly unsatisfactory to sellers, and no important business transpired....Rye quiet within the previous range of 92c.@$1 for poor to very choice new....Barley has been rather more sought after, partly on speculative account, but the bids have been generally 2c.@3c. a bushel under asking prices for full parcels, thus impeding operations. Sales have been reported of 4,500 bushels two and four-rowed State within the range of $1 20@$1 27, with $1 34 reported as bid for strictly choice Canada West....Barley-malt in moderate demand, and at the close rather steadier as to values. Sales have been reported of 6,500 bushels at $1 70 for good Canada West, on time, with $1 75 asked for strictly prime samples; $1 35@$1 38 for two-rowed State, and $1 35 for fair average Western....Oats have been moderately active at about previous quotations, with the purchases more widely distributed in Mixed and White. Sales have been reported of 67,000 bushels at 58c.@63c. for poor to strictly prime new Mixed Western from cars and afloat, chiefly at 62c.@63c. for fair to strictly prime Chicago; 61c.@66c. for poor to very choice new Western, mainly at 63c.@64c. for fair to good, including 7,500 bushels Peoria at the former rate; 59c.@62½c. for new mixed State; 62c.@64c. for new White do. And for forward delivery of prime new mixed Chicago 10,000 bushels, last half of October option, at 63½c. ₱ bushel....Feed has been in moderate demand in a jobbing way at from $22@$32 ₱ ton....Hay and Straw as last quoted....Buckwheat quiet as yet, quoted at about 95c. ₱ bushel....The stocks of Grain on the canals include 955,434 bushels Wheat, 647,125 bushels Corn, 254,000 bushels Oats, and 148,100 bushels Barley.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet at about former prices. Bags quoted at 11¾c.@12c. Calcutta Bagging at 10c.; Domestic Bagging at 13⅛c.@13½c. Sales, 55 bales Calcutta Cloth at 10c., and 25 bales Borneo do. on private terms, quoted at 13½c.

HEMP—Has been very dull, with prices favoring buyers; 500 bales Sisal sold at 5¾c., gold. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for undressed, and $220@$285 for dressed ₱ ton; Manila, 8c.@9¼c.; Sisal, 5¾c.@6c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅝c.@2 11-16c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—The demand has been on a restricted scale, and mostly for small amounts of stock, wanted for prompt use, on which sellers realize about previous prices. An ample supply is available to purchasers at current quotations, but buyers are not eager to operate beyond the limits of their immediate needs. Sales have been reported of 2,000 Dry Matamoras, 1,000 Mexican, 1,970 Wet-salted Texas, part to arrive, and 500 City Slaughter, on private terms.

METALS—There is not much change to note in the general situation. The demand for most kinds of stock is quite moderate, buyers being quite conservative in their operations....Copper has been in more active request, at stronger rates; sales 1,500,000 lbs., at 21½c., cash, and 21¾c. for deliveries the remainder of the year....New Sheathing quoted at 30c.@31c.; Old, 21c.@21½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.@23c.; Copper Bolts, 32c.@33c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c.@30c. ₱ lb....Scotch Pig-iron continues scarce and quiet. The inquiry for supplies is not urgent, and is generally for small lots of stock, on which sellers are realizing extreme figures. Some bids are noted for round lots to arrive, but they are much under nominal asking rates, thus retarding negotiations. Eglinton quoted nominally, in lots, at $37; Glengarnock at $38@$39, ₱ ton. There is rather more animation in the line of American Pig-iron, which is in fair supply and unchanged as to values. Sales have been reported of 1,100 tons on the basis of $29@$31 for No. 1; the inside price for prompt cash. Iron Rails are more sought after, especially new American, on the basis of about quoted prices, with recent sales reported of considerable magnitude, embracing some 7,000 to 8,000 tons. Most other kinds of Iron are in light request. We quote: American Pig, $29@$31; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $24 50@$27; English Rails at $50, gold; American Rails at works, $55@$60; Old Rails, at $33@$36; Wrought Scrap, $32@$34 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15½c., gold....There has been a fairly active inquiry noted for Pig Lead, both foreign and domestic, on a somewhat stronger basis as to values, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 62½, and American at $6@$6 12½, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8½c.; Spelter has been in very moderate demand even in a jobbing way on the basis of 6⅝c.@6⅞c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c. for ordinary domestic....American Steel has been in moderate request in a jobbing way within the previous range. American Steel Rails have been in more demand, chiefly for forward delivery, with extensive contracts reported as have been for deliveries during the coming year, on terms not made public....A slow jobbing trade has been noted in Regulus Antimony on the basis of 11⅜c.@11½c., gold, ₱ lb....In Pig Tin there has not been much movement; values have been without important alteration. The offerings of stock have been on a limited scale. Straits quoted at 21¾c.@22c., gold; English at 21¼c.@21½c., gold; Banca at 25½c. gold. Tin Plates having been in comparatively slack demand within our range. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 62½@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 62½@$8 12½; Charcoal Terne at $8 62½@$9; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 12½....Zinc has been offered sparingly, and has been in request within the range of from 8¾c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—Little can be added to recent reports. Refiners are measurably out of the market, only three refineries in New-York and Brooklyn being reported as in operation. The offerings of refining stock are unimportant, no invoices remaining in first hands. The Porto Rico marketed yesterday comprised 139 hhds. Arroyo at 45c., taken for refining purposes. Grocery goods of desirable quality are also scarce, and held with decided confidence, checking business, though a fair demand is noted. No further invoice dealings are reported. No arrivals to-day. The bulk of the available supply is at Porto Rico. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (50 test) at 40½c.@41½c.; Grocery do., at 41c.@47c.; Cuba Centrifugal, (nominally,) 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@65c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 47c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@58c.; St. Croix, 47c.@55c.; New-Orleans, old crop, 77c.@81c., the latter for strictly choice. The jobbing trade is moderate, on a firm basis as to values. New crop New-Orleans is beginning to arrive at New-Orleans, and one invoice of 18 half bbls. is at hand in this market. Advices from New-Orleans report the earlier receipts there as having been made from unripe cane and selling in that market at 85c. ₱ gallon. Here the asking price is reported on the small lot offering as $1 ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Syrup is in fair request and about steady within the previous range of 45c.@75c. ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses is in very limited supply, the production being sold up close, and in some instances contracted for ahead. Prices rule strong on the basis of 34c.@35c. for hhds. and 37c.@38c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—A limited demand prevails for Resin on the modified basis of $2 35@$2 45 for Strained and good Strained; 550 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at from $3 50@$5 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar very quiet and nominally unchanged....City Pitch in limited request, on the basis of $2 62½ ₱ bbl., free on board....Spirits Turpentine has been more active and stronger in price, with sales reported since our last of 225 bbls. merchantable at 37c.@37½c., and 1,000 bbls., in shipping order, at 37½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been held firmly, but has been comparatively dull. The stock in the country is estimated at only about 13,000 bbls. Crude Sperm is in fair demand and quoted steady. The stock in first hands in the country is estimated at about 7,100 bbls. There is a restricted movement in progress in manufactured Whale and Sperm, the dealings being checked in part by the advanced prices claimed. Linseed has been in comparatively limited request, with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers, even on job lots. Recent wholesale dealings were on the basis of 75c.@77c. ₱ gallon. Lard-oil, Menhaden, and Cotton-seed Oils have been quiet on the basis of our quotations. There has been less call for Olive-oil, which has been offering more freely, and quoted less firm. Red Oil dull and weak. Palm-oil scarce and in demand at full rates. Tallow-oil offered sparingly within our range, with a moderate inquiry noted. We quote: Crude Whale, 56c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Crude Sperm, $1 62½@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 20; Red Oil, 55c.; Saponified do. at 57c.; Linseed-oil from 77c.@79c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 22½@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 35c.@38c. Crude Cotton-seed at 43c.@45c.; Yellow do. at 56c.@60c.; White do., 67c.@72c.; Paraffine, 25c.@32½c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@82½c. At New-Bedford, sales have been made of 2,560 bbls. Crude Sperm, in lots, at $1 62½@$1 65; 750 bbls. Northern Whale on private terms; now quoted up to 65c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in comparatively slack demand and quoted rather easier on the basis of 5⅞c.@6c. in bulk....Refined has been in moderate request, with prices quoted as favoring buyers. Sales have been reported of 7,000 bbls., late October delivery, at 12⅞c., with prompt deliveries quoted at 12¾c. And at Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at 12½c.@12⅝c.; and last half of October at 12¾c....Refined, in case, 17¾c.@18c....City Naphtha quoted down to 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in quite active request, in good part on speculative account, at decidedly better prices, with sales reported for early delivery of 300 bbls. Western at $23@$23 25, closing at $23 25. And for forward delivery, 4,000 bbls. do., October options, at $23@$23 05, closing at $23 05, and 750 bbls., buyer October, at $23@$23 15, closing at $23 15 ₱ bbl. Other kinds quiet and nominal....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at 8⅜c.@8⅝c. for corn-fed....Cut-meats have been more confidently sought after, with sales reported of 60 bxs. Clear Bellies, part at 13¼c.; 22,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11¾c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 10½c.; 1,250 Pickled Hams at 12c.@12¼c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 14c.@14½c.; and 5,000 pieces fresh Meats at market rates, including Bellies at 11c....Bacon dull and weak; 60 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12¼c., with October options quoted at 11¾c. Winter deliveries of Long and Short Clear quoted at 10⅛c. ₱ lb....Lard has been held a trifle higher, on restricted offerings, checking business. The demand has been fairly active, mainly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 150 tcs. Western Steam, in lots, at 14¼c.@14⅜c.; 150 tcs. City do. at 13¾c., quoted at the close at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; and 400 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 14½c., quoted at from 14⅜c.@14⅝c. for the range. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., October, at 14¼c.; 325 tcs., seller six months, at 12c.; 250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12¼c.; 500 tcs., December, and 250 tcs. January, 12⅜c....Beef has been inactive to-day, but without material alteration in the nominal values of old stock, which is called for in only job lots. We quote job lots at $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess, $22@$23 for India Mess, $25@$26 for Extra do. ₱ tierce....Beef Hams, $24 for Summer-cured Western....Butter firm, within the previous range, on a fair inquiry....Cheese held more confidently, with fancy Factory quoted up to 16c., checking business, shippers being unwilling to pay asking prices.

SEEDS—Have been generally inactive, with Clover quoted nominal at 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. for new; rough Flax at $2 05; Timothy at $2 75@$2 90 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed at $2 35, gold, ₱ 56 lbs. A car-load of new Timothy Seed was reported sold at $2 75 ₱ bushel.

STARCH—The market rules firm, on restricted offerings and a moderate demand; Western Corn quoted at 4⅞c.@5c.; Potato, 8c. ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Has been in moderate request, with Virginia quoted at $57 50@$62 50.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted strong, on the basis of our quotations, on, however, a restricted business, refiners operating reservedly. Sales, to-day, 524 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8½c.@8⅝c. and 1,175 bxs. Clayed at 8⅝c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair Refining, 8⅜c.; good do., 8¾c.; prime do., 8⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅞c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅞c.@9⅝c.; Manila bags, 8½c.@8⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 7½c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 5c.@7c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at firm prices. Crushed quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Powdered at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Granulated at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; A's at 10½c.@10⅞c., and Yellow at 9¼c.@10⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quite active at full rates; sales equal to 190,000 lbs. at 8⅝c.@8¾c. for good to prime....Stearine in light demand and weak in price; sales, 90 tcs. prime Western at 14⅜c., quoted at 14⅜c.@15c., with best City at 15¼c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been moderately active, with Japan in most demand at firm prices. Oolong are unchanged, and Green rather weak. Sales, 3,300 half chests Japan and 600 half chests Green. By auction, 1,100 half chests Japan at 36½c.@50½c.; 50 half chests Oolong at 27c., and 200 half chests Congo at 37½c.@39c.

TOBACCO—The business reports in this line are generally of an encouraging tenor. Leaf Tobacco is quoted firm and in very good request, partly on speculation. Seed Leaf is also quite actively sought after at full rates. There is a fair movement in progress in Spanish in a jobbing way, at steady figures. The demand for manufactured stock is also fair, and values are generally well supported. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 hhds. Kentucky at 9½c.@25c.; 500 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 36c.@47½c.; 829 cases 1873 New-York at 6¾c.@10¼c.; 35 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 7½c.; 57 cases 1873 Ohio on private terms; 1,343 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 7½c.@8c.; 200 cases sundries at 6c.@35c.; 300 bales Havana at 75c.@$1; 68 bales Yara at $1 02 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 07 ₱ gallon. Sales, 250 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory reports as to the position and prospects of the market for Woolen Goods, the raw material rules very firm in price, on restricted offerings of stock, particularly of the more desirable qualities. Holders are anything but eager sellers, some of them not offering supplies at all, as they anticipate a stronger range of values later on. Manufacturers, at present, are purchasing wool as they need it for prompt use, and generally in limited amounts, which, however, make a fair aggregate. The available supply of Texas Wool is much reduced. Domestic Pulled and new clip California Fall Wool is arriving rather more freely and meeting with a comparatively prompt sale. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 84,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 48c.@56c.; 61,000 lbs. unwashed at 36½c.@42½c.; 24,000 lbs. washed at 57c.@60c.; 28,000 lbs. scoured at 75c.@82c.; 22,000 lbs. Combing at 52½c.@62½c.; 119 pks. and 31,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 33c.@48c.; 20,000 lbs. Colorado, 50 bales Donskoi, 5,500 lbs. Mexican, and 25,000 lbs. New-Zealand, on private terms; 34,000 lbs. Georgia at 34c.@40c.; 100 bales Oregon, part at 43c.; 127 bales California Fall, new clip, at 25½c.@27½c.; 125,000 lbs. and 315 bales California Spring at 24c.@36c.; 41,000 lbs. Texas at 24c.@34c.; 10 bales Cape at 35½c.; 120,000 lbs. Australian, part at 52c. and part to come from Boston, on private terms; 20,000 lbs. Foreign Carpet at 19c., and 7,000 lbs. Noils at 42c.@45c.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the business in the way of berth freights to-day has been the increased activity in the way of Cotton engagements by the Liverpool steam lines at firmer rates. Grain room has been offered less freely, and has been quoted steady on a moderate inquiry for accommodation. The movements in provisions and general cargo have been quite moderate at about late rates. The chartering business has been somewhat brisk. Tonnage suited to Cotton, Petroleum, and Lumber has been in more request, without any important changes as to rates. Grain tonnage not much sought after at present....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 100 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb., and, by steam, 4,400 bales do. within the range of 9-33d.@⅜d. ₱ lb., for prompt and forward shipments; 8,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ₱ 60 lbs.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 20s.; and 215 tons Provisions within the range of 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. Also the British steam-ship Menling, 633 tons net, placed on the berth for general cargo, with 2,000 bales Cotton of the engagements already mentioned taken by this vessel. And an American schooner, (now at the East,) with about 1,250 bales Cotton, from Galveston, at 8⅝d. ₱ lb., with option of Havre; an American bark, 803 tons, (now here,) with Cotton, from Savannah, at 7-16d. ₱ lb., with option of Havre; two Norwegian barks, 524 and 485 tons, (to arrive hence,) with Cotton, from Norfolk, at 7-16d., with option of Havre, or 15-32d. to the Continent, with privileges extending to Christiana; and a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. ₱ lb....For London, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 6¼d. ₱ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain, at 5½d. ₱ bushel; 16,000 bushels do., (through freight,) at 7½d. ₱ bushel; and 300 bbls. Apples, at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Dublin, by steam, 24,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 7½d. ₱ bushel....For the United Kingdom, direct, a German bark, 336 tons, (now at Boston,) with Deals, from St. Mary's, Ga., at £5 10s.; and a Norwegian brig, 248 tons, with Deals, from St. John, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 544 tons, with about 3,400 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d., with option of the Continent, at 5s. ₱ bbl, and an Italian bark, 458 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, at 4s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Rotterdam, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain reported at about 7d. ₱ bushel....For Bremen, a Norwegian bark, 520 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 4d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 350 tcs. Lard, 1,600 bbls. Resin, 300 pks. Leather, and 50 pks. Tallow on private terms....For Palermo, a Norwegian brig, 413 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, at 15c....For the West Indies, and back, an American schooner, with general cargo, at $2,700, and port charges....For the north side of Cuba, an American schooner, 318 tons, (now here,) with Lumber, from St. Mary's, on private terms....For Hayti, a British schooner, 94 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 75c. ₱ bbl....For New-Orleans, an American brig, 360 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, and thence, with Staves, Timber, and Cotton, to the Mediterranean, and back, with Fruit to the United States, at $6,700.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 952 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,327 head, or 431 cars, against 537 cars for the same time last week; market moderately active at last week's prices; quality of stock fair to common; attendance of buyers large; about 1,600 head disposed of; sales of 300 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,062 to 1,392 lbs., at $5 45@$6 40; 400 Texas Steers, ranging from 874 to 1,144 lbs., at $3 62½@$4 87½; 100 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,122 to 1,279 lbs., at $4 50@$4 87½; 300 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,037 to 1,149 lbs., at $4 50@$6 32; 400 Ohio Steers, ranging from 981 to 1,437 lbs., at $4 12½@$6 37½; 23 Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,061 lbs., at $7 15. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,200 head, against 12,200 head for the same time last week. Market fairly active at last week's prices for good stock. Large proportion of receipts of inferior grade. Sales of 2,200 Western Sheep, ranging from 73 to 140 lbs., at $4 50@$5 50; 500 Canada Lambs, ranging from 68 to 77 lbs., at $5 90@$6 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day 700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,600 head, against 17,100 head for the same time last week. Market active at ½c. decline from last week's quotations. Yorkers, $5 50@$6; heavy Hogs, $6 50@$6 75.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 6.—Cattle—Receipts of Beef Cattle were 1,724 head. The market has not been very active this week, being quiet for common country Steers, Heifers, and Cows. The less desirable grades sold low. Sales of choice at $10 50@$10 75; Extra, $9 50@$10; first quality, $8@$9; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $4 50@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 9,578 head. There was no change from last week's prices for good flocks. More poor lots were offered. The bulk of sales were at from 5¾c.@6¾c. A few flocks sold at 7c.@7¼c., being all very choice Lambs. Sheep sold in lots at $2 50@$4 each; Extra, $4 50@$6 75. Spring Lambs brought 5¾c.@7¼c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market fairly active for all grades, with a scarcity of shipping Steers; sales of through Texans at $2 75@$3 50; Corn-fed, $4 65; Stockers, $3 10@$3 15; fair to choice Steers, $4 60@$6. Shipments, 1,200. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market quiet; prices firmer but not higher; sales of common to choice at $5 90@$6 50, with a lot of extra at $6 75; shipments, 3,500. Sheep quiet and steady; receipts, 1,300; sales at $3 75@$4 50 for fair to choice.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 1 Spring, 97c.; No. 2 do., 91⅝c., cash; 91½c., October; 91¼c., November. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 79½c., cash; 79c.@79⅛c., October; 75¼c., November; 72½c., all the year; High Mixed, 79⅝c.; rejected, 78½c.; new, 68c.@70c.; in ear, 57½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 49¾c., cash; 49½c., October; 48⅜c., November; rejected, 46½c.@46¾c. Rye steady; No. 2, 83c.@84c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 04@$1 07, cash, according to location; $1 03@$1 07, October; No. 3 Spring, 87c.@90c. Pork in fair demand and advanced, $21 50, cash; $17 87½@$18, seller all the year. Lard firm and in fair demand; 14½c., cash; 11½c., seller all the year. Bulk-meats firm and in fair demand; no sales; prices unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 03. Freights, to Buffalo, 4c.@4½c. On open board this afternoon Wheat closed firmer at 92½c., cash and October. Corn steady at 79c.@79⅛c., October; 75c. offered, November. Oats steady and unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 248,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat quiet and lower for Spring; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 15; sales, two cars No. 1 white Indiana at $1 25; one car extra white Michigan at $1 30. Corn easier; quoted at 93c.@94c.; sales, 1,000 bushels at the outside figures. Barley firm and higher; sales, 10,000 bushels prime Canada at $1 27; at the close held out of market. Corn-meal—$39 for bolted; $38 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Ship-stuffs, $26; Middlings, $32 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6¼c.; Barley, 5¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Barley, 25,400 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 2,300 bushels; Corn, 17,500 bushels; Lumber, 579,000 feet. The amount of Grain on the Canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water, yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was Wheat, 1,125,000 bushels; Corn, 826,000 bushels; Oats, 282,000 bushels; Barley, 266,000 bushels; Rye, 8,600 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,250 bbls.; Wheat, 186,869 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 32,200 bushels; Barley, 18,500 bushels. Canal shipments—Flour, 2,118 bbls.; Wheat, 103,052 bushels; Corn, 16,600 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 9,800 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 28,168 bushels; Corn, 26,620 bushels; Oats, 25,200 bushels. Canal freights dull; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour quiet; sales of 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7. Wheat lower and slow; sales of 8,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 04; small lots Amber at $1 15. Corn quiet; sales of 22,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 88½c.@89c. Oats neglected; No. 2 Western held at 57½c.@58c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt quiet; Canada, $1 60@$1 75; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6.—Flour active and unchanged. Wheat steady; Western dull and easier; No. 2 Red and Amber Western $1 20½@$1 21. Corn firm for Southern; White Southern $1 03@$1 05; Yellow do. $1@$1 03; Mixed Western dull at 95c. Oats active; Southern 65c.@66c.; Western Mixed 62c.@63c.; White Western 65c. Rye firm at $1@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull, weak, unsettled, and lower. Mess Pork $24. Bulk Meats—Shoulders nominally 9c.@9¼c. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides 14¾c.@15c. Sugar-cured Hams 14c.@15c. Lard sold at 15c.@15¼c. Western Butter firmer and higher; good to prime 34c.@38c. Coffee quiet and steady at 17¼c.@20¼c. Petroleum unsettled; Crude held at 5¾c. Whisky firm and scarce at $1 09½@$1 10.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Clover-seed sold at 10¼c.@10½c. Flour dull; State, Indiana and Ohio Family Extra, $5 75@$6 25. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 18@$1 19; White, $1 30@$1 35. Rye sold at $1 06. Corn quiet and weak; Yellow and Mixed Western, $1 01. Oats dull; White, 61c.@62c.; Mixed, 60c. Whisky, $1 08. Petroleum nominal; Crude in bbls., 9c.@9½c. Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County, Choice, 40c.@42c.; Western Prime, 35c.@38c.; do. Fair to Good, 24c.@26c.; Choice Western Rolls, 34c.@38c. Cheese—Advancing tendency; New-York State, Fancy, 15½c.@16c.; do. Prime, 14¾c.@15¼c.; Western Reserve, Prime, 14½c.@15c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, 27c.; Western Express, 26c.; do. Freight, 24c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—Flour quiet, unchanged and in good demand for lower grades. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 01@$1 03. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 Mixed, 83c. Oats firmer at 52c.@53c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye firmer at 90c.@91½c. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork dull at $22@$22 25 cash; $17 75 all the year. Bacon quiet; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard lower; Summer, 13½c. Hogs dull; Stockers, $3 50@$3 75; Light Fat, $4 [illegible] 75; Bacon, $5@$5 50; Butcher's, [illegible]. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 Hogs, 1,600 head Cattle. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, Oct. 6.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 16; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 13; Extra do., $1 18; Amber Michigan, $1 [illegible], cash; $1 08, November; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2 Red, $1 05½; No. 3 Red, $1 03; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 17; No. 2 do., $1 10. Corn, shade better, closing quiet; High Mixed, 84c.; new do., December, 65½c.@66c.; Low Mixed, 83c.; new, 71c., cash and October; White, 85½c.; no grade 82c.; damaged, 70c. Oats steady; No. 1 Dayton and Michigan, 52¼c.; No. 2 do., 51½c.; White, 53c. Freights unchanged. Receipts—70,000 bushels Wheat, 130,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Wheat dull and Rye higher; sales of State at 92c. Corn steady, with a moderate supply and demand; sales of 2,000 bushels Western Mixed, in store, at 96c. Barley in steady demand; sales of 7,000 bushels No. 2 Six-rowed State, near at hand, at $1 25; 8,600 bushels Bay Quinte, to arrive, on private terms; two cars No. 2 Six-rowed State at $1 25, and one car No. 2 Two-rowed State, at the Susquehanna depot, at $1 15. Oats in fair request; sales of two cars No. 2 Mixed State at 60½c.@61c.; two do. do., in bags, at 60½c.; four cars No. 2 White State at 62c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and weak at 83c.@85c. Oats steady at 54c.@58c. Rye dull and declining at 94c.@95c. Barley—Fall in good demand at $1 25@$1 45; Spring dull and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged; Summer, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders opened unsettled closed firmer; sales at 7¼c.@8c. spot, $7 90 buyer October; Clear Rib Sides nominally 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 14⅛c. Bacon opened dull and market unsettled, closed steady; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c.@15½c. Whisky firm at $1 03.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 82c.@85c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 65c.@70c. Rye quiet and unchanged at $1. Pork nominal. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c.; plain nominal. Bulk Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 15c. Lard—Tierce, 16½c. Whisky, $1 03. Bagging unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, 98c.; No. 2, 92⅞c., cash; October, 92¼c.; November, 91¼c. Oats quiet; shade easier; No. 2, 50c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 82c. Rye nominally firm; No. 2, 87½c. Barley firm and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 09, cash; $1 10, October; No. 3 Spring, 90c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 134,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 6.—Flour firm at $5@$6 for Treble Extra; $6 25@$6 50 for Choice; $7@$10 25 for Family. Pork dull; offering at $23 50. Lard quiet; tierce, 15¾c. Sugar quiet; Prime, 10½c.@10⅝c. Molasses—Three bbls. new received; first this season, classed prime and sold at 95c. Balance unchanged. Gold, 109⅝. Exchange—New-York sight, par; sterling, $5 32.

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 16¾; No. 1 White, $1 13¼; Amber Michigan, $1 06½. Corn dull and declining at 90c. Oats in good demand at 49c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $3@$6 50. Wheat, 95c.@$1 10. Corn—In the ear, new, 50c.; shelled, old, 79c.@80c., in elevator. Oats, 51c.@53c., in elevator. Rye, 85c.@87c. Barley, 90c.@95c.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 6.—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 05; No. 3, $1; rejected, 95c. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats unchanged; No. 1 in fair demand at 52c.; No. 2, 50c.; White, 53c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 6.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 35¼c. Resin quiet at $2 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip; $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 6.—Cotton active but easier; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 4,106 bales; gross, 4,119 bales; sales, 2,582 bales; stock, 28,070 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 6.—Cotton strong, good demand; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 2,117 bales; gross, 2,152 bales; exports coastwise, 1,436 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 7,991 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—Cotton—Demand fair, lower sales; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 4,361 bales; gross, 4,805 bales; sales, 1,950 bales; last evening, 450 bales; stock, 34,882 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 6.—Cotton easy; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 2,734 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 21,569 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14½c.@14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.@13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 2,160 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; exports coastwise, 432 bales; stock, 13,904 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 6—12:30 P. M.—It is the general opinion on the Stock Exchange that the Bank of England rate of discount will be advanced on or before Thursday next. United States Bonds, New 5s, 104½. Erie Railway Shares, 31¾; do., preferred, 51.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 10c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 6.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8d.@8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 24,000 quarters, of which 21,000 were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped September and October, at 7 15-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Wheat, 8s. 4d.@9s. 4d. ₱ cental for Red Western Spring. Corn, 36s.@36s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Beef, 92s. ₱ tierce for new Mess. Produce—Tallow, 42s. ₱ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,100 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 8d.

5:30 P. M.—Trade report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Refined Petroleum, 9¾d.@10d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine opened at 27s.@27s. 6d. and closed at 27s. ₱ cwt. Linseed-oil, £26s. 6d.@26s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

GENERAL HINTS IN CASE OF FIRE, AND ON MEANS OF PREVENTION.

Mr. John L. Durkee, Fire Marshal of San Francisco, in closing his tenth annual report to the Board of Fire Underwriters of that city, presents the following suggestions to the public as the result of his observation and experiences:

1. Be well acquainted with the best means of escape from your house, both at the top and the bottom.

2. Do not get confused; admit no one to your house except firemen, policemen, or neighbors.

3. If a lady's or child's dress takes fire, endeavor to roll the person up in a rug, carpet, or any piece of woolen stuff.

4. Keep all doors and windows closed until the firemen arrive.

5. Always keep in your bedroom a piece of rope sufficiently long to reach the sidewalk, in case you cannot make your exit by the stairway.

6. If you cannot make your way from a building by the stairway, endeavor to get in a front room, and be careful to keep all doors shut behind you, for smoke will follow a draft, and flames the smoke. If smoke enters the room and it is difficult to stand erect, get your mouth as close to the floor as possible, and breathe easy, as there is always a fresh current of air near the floor. A wet cloth over the mouth will greatly aid breathing.

7. In getting smoke from a room, always open the upper portion of a window.

8. In case of a fire in a theatre, or any place where numbers of persons are, keep perfectly cool, and do all you can to prevent a panic, as there is generally plenty of time to escape if there is no panic.

9. Do not go into a building where there is a thick smoke if you can help it, without a saturated sponge in your mouth, or a wet cloth or handkerchief over mouth and nose.

10. In ascending or descending a ladder, do so with a regular step, to prevent vibration.

11. Have metal or earthen vessels for matches, and keep them out of the reach of children. Wax matches are not safe.

12. Never leave small children in a room alone where there are matches or an open fire.

13. Do not deposit ashes in a wooden vessel or upon a wooden floor.

14. Never use a light in examining a gas meter.

15. Never take a light into a closet.

16. Never smoke or read in bed by candle or lamp light.

17. Never put kindling-wood on the top of a stove to dry.

18. Never leave clothes near a grate or fire-place to dry.

19. Be careful in making fires with shavings, and never use any kind of oil to kindle a fire.

20. Keep all lights as far from curtains as possible.

21. Never pour out liquor near an open light.

22. Always fill and trim your lamps by daylight, and never near a fire.

23. Never blow out a fluid lamp.

24. Never allow fluids used for lamps to be kept in a room where a light or fire is used.

25. Always try your coal-oil by pouring a little of it in a saucer or cup, and if you can make it burn with a match or a piece of paper do not use it.

26. Put wire-work over your gas-lights in show windows, and keep your goods from them.

27. Benzine, naphtha, gasoline, camphene, varnish, turpentine, ethereal-oil, &c., should never be drawn by candle or lamp light, or in a room where there is a fire.

28. Sand in place of saw-dust should be used on the floors of oil stores, drug stores, &c.

29. Always use a closed lantern, and never allow smoking in hay-barns, stables, warehouses, or in stores where goods are closely packed.

30. Always keep shavings and fine kindling wood away from steam-boilers and furnaces.

31. Keep lofts, cupboards, corners, boxes, &c., free from greasy rags.

32. Before leaving your place of business see that all lights and fires are out.

33. Before going to bed see that all your lights and fires are out, and that no ashes have been placed in any wooden vessel.

34. See that your stovepipe enters well in the chimney.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. Pupils—Many.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander, John Brooks, Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Jno. Auchincloss, Adam T. Bruce, John L. Melcher,
John Adriance, Benjamin Curtis, Orson D. Munn,
Jas. B. Adriance, Henry Day, Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, Jas. H. Goadby, James Somerville,
John S. Boyd, Parker Handy, Homer H. Stuart.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

Charlier Institute

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,

No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

NO. 620 5TH AV.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children

Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MISS DU VERNET,

ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.

R. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

EVENING CLASSES.

The Young Men's Christian Association open their classes on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5. Instruction will be given in French, German, Spanish, penmanship, and book-keeping. Membership ticket $5 per annum, which admits to the above classes, gymnasium, baths, lectures, social reunions, library, and reading-room.

MME. LESPINASSE'S

Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1 when all pupils should be present. Carriages will be sent for pupils at a distance.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS

Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS PERINE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, formerly No. 106 East 38th st.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS, Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st. (D'Aert's institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,

For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c., Elementary Class for boys from eight upward. SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE. CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.

A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, HIGHER mathematics, penmanship taught without classes; foreigners' English; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; backward persons advanced privately. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery; up town, No. 1,275 Broadway.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,289 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN UNDER fifteen. Only ten taken. Terms moderate. School reopened Sept. 26. Address Rev. R. BOLTON, Lewisboro, Westchester County, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olsen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

DR. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 121 West 42d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 838 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year began MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 29. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,

NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,

(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.

REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Will reopen Sept. 23.

Special afternoon classes in higher English Branches, Elocution and the languages for young ladies not attending school.

Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS MEEKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

MRS. BLEECKER'S

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN;
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874,
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.

NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.

References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

MISS AYRES'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIest education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.

Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D., G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D., H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D., Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D., Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D., Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D., Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

FOUNDED A. D., 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.

No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.;) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

TUTOR.—A LADY DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A clergyman, or college graduate, who can devote a few hours each day, at his own home, to instruction in the English branches, and general culture. Address, stating terms, "GUARDIAN," No. 149 Broadway, room 5.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Fun's over; study begins.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTItute for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 14.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.
AUG. 7, 1874.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires to get a few pupils from the ages of six to thirteen, to instruct in the English branches, French, and music, in a pleasant country home. Address M. K., Box No. 66 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY OF experience a situation as governess in a respectable family to teach the English branches and music; no objections to the country; references given and required. Address W. A. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS VISITING GOVERNESS in a seminary or private family by a young lady thoroughly competent to teach English, French, and music; best references. Apply to or address GOVERNESS, No. 48 West 11th st.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, gold medalist of foreign University, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college, English or American; highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A LADY FULLY COMpetent in the English branches, for New-York City school; salary, $300 and board. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY of ability and experience desires an additional tuition; highest references. Address DERBY, Box No. 84 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PRIVATE TEACHER IN ENGLISH, CLASSICS, mathematics, music, &c., desires an engagement. Address Box No. 212, Princeton, N. J.

A HARVARD GRADUATE DESIRES A FEW more private pupils. Address W. S., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, GRADUATED AT Harvard, desires another private pupil; highest references in New-York and Cambridge. Address Room No. 10 Association Building.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.
o7-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.

RICHARD B. PARKER,
FREDERICK J. PARKER,
CHARLES E. PARKER,
my6-law6mW*
Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

EDWARD ANTHONY,
THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER, } Executors.
m20law6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.
ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.
jy22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUEL SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of S. & R. Lord, No. 34 Burling slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1874. EDMOND R. SMITH, Executor.
ap8-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874. JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.
s2-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874.
ANNIE Y. BOARDMAN, Administratrix.
ap22-law6mW*

FINANCIAL.

BULL'S FERRY AND BRANCH ROADS.

PROPOSALS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive BIDS FOR $65,000 IMPROVEMENT CERTIFICATES to be issued by them under the authority of acts of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 for the improvement of the Bull's Ferry and Branch Roads in Hudson County, N. J. The certificates are payable out of moneys to be received from assessments on lands benefited by said improvements in proportion to benefits received, or out of proceeds of sales of lands sold for non-payment of said assessments. Until paid the assessments are a lien on the lands assessed. The certificates bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from date of issue until the Commissioners give notice of their readiness to redeem them, in the official newspaper of the City of Hoboken, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment of said assessments.

No bids will be considered below ninety-five per cent. The bids will be opened on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Messrs. Spielmann & Brush, No. 8 Newark st., Hoboken, and are to be addressed to

JOHN H. BONN,
HENRY J. BOTTMANN, } Commissioners.
ABRAHAM W. DURYEE,
(Care Post Office Box No. 100, Hoboken, N. J.)
Town of Union, Oct. 5, 1874.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—BONDHOLDERS

NOTICE.

A meeting of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Sullivan and Erie Coal and Railroad Company will be held at the office of GEORGE W. WARREN & CO., No. 60 State st., Boston, on THURSDAY next, Oct. 8, at 12 M. It is important that each and every bondholder be represented at this meeting, as the sale of the property under the mortgage is to take place Oct. 14, 1874.

CHARLES CUSHMAN,
MATTHEW BARTLETT,
Two of the Committee of the Bondholders.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,

And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent.

The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of George Merritt, deceased, the following Stocks and Bonds, viz.:

$12,500 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1896.
10,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1883.
30,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1914.
4,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Construction Bonds, due 1889.
4,000 Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1877.
10,000 Orange and Newark Horse Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due 1883.
25,000 Oswego and Rome Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1915, guaranteed by Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912.
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912.
5,000 Oxford Iron Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1876.
100 Shares Oxford Iron Company, $100 each.
100 Shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each.
500 Shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each.
50 Shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each.
100 Shares Crawford Coal Company, $100 each.
400 Shares Quicksilver Mining Company, $100 each.
414 Shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each.
130 Shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each.
$5,200 Metropolitan Gas-light Company Scrip.
10,000 Metropolitan Gas-light Company Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878.
360 Shares Tarrytown and Irvington Gas-light Company, $50 each.
$10,000 Greenburg Town Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878.
50,000 New-York City Accumulated Debt Bond, due 1885.
100,000 United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1867, Registered.
50,000 United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1868, Registered.
10,000 United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1880, Registered.
190,000 United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Registered.
1,000 United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Coupon.
200 Shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, $100 each.
400 Shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each.
800 Shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
600 Shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $100 each.
150 Shares Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, Preferred, $100 each.
15 Shares Troy and Boston Railroad Company, $100 each.
162 Shares Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, guaranteed by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $100 each.

WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS,
WILLIAM A. HAINES, } Executors.
DOUGLAS MERRITT,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Oct. 2, 1874.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$1,548,354 34
Overdrafts	4,190 54
United States bonds to secure circulation	220,000 00
United States bonds on hand	2,200 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	228,764 69
Due from other National Banks	40,984 07
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	57,217 54
Current expenses and taxes paid	18,088 70
Premiums paid	7,237 06
Checks and other cash items	28,436 69
Exchanges for Clearing-house	50,912 86
Bills of other National Banks	26,489 00
Bills of State Banks	695 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	9,003 79
Specie (including gold Treasury notes)	14,300 10
Legal-tender notes	326,624 00
Five per cent. Redemption Fund	9,786 00
Total	$2,593,284 38
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Other undivided profits	87,561 03
National Bank notes outstanding	196,715 00
State Bank notes outstanding	14,878 00
Dividends unpaid	1,258 75
Individual deposits	1,176,514 26
Demand certificates of deposit	1,756 89
Certified checks	13,726 37
Cashier's checks outstanding	177 54
Due to other National Banks	11,063 39
Due to State Banks and bankers	190,633 15
Total	$2,593,284 38

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1874. FERNANDO BALTES,
Notary Public, New-York County, No. 136.

Correct—Attest:
E. D. BROWN,
ROBERT M. FIELD, } Directors.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN,

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One and a Quarter per Cent. on the stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid on the 26th day of October, to stockholders of record on Oct. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from 1st to 5th proximo.

The coupons on first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) Carondelet Branch, due Oct. 1, will be paid at the office of this Company.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

GWYNNE & DAY,

No. 16 Wall st.,

transact a general banking and commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, &c.

Dealers in New-York State stocks.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

Bought and sold by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.—TEN SHARES for sale by HOWARD LAPSLEY, No. 15 Broad st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7	Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24
China, Saturday, Oct. 10	*Scotia, Wed'day, Oct. 28
*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31
Java, Saturday, Oct. 17	*Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 4
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21	Algeria, Saturday, Nov. 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 10	Bolivia, Saturday...Oct. 31
California, Saturday, Oct. 17	Elysia, Saturday......Nov. 7
Utopia, Saturday....Oct. 24	Victoria, Saturday, Nov. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

As low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 7
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Nov. 4
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT, RECULOUX..........Saturday...Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday...Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday...Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Saturday...Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen...Oct. 10, 3 P. M.	England......Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
Denmark...Oct. 17, 9 A. M.	Spain.........Oct. 31, 10 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........Friday, Oct. 9, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Oct. 27, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, Oct. 20.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Nov. 3.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE..........Saturday, Oct. 24
GLAMORGAN..........Saturday, Oct. 31

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Oct. 9
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Oct. 27
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL..........Oct. 8
ATLAS..........Oct. 30

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Oct. 8.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, Saturday, Oct. 10.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 13.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

FOR HAVANA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Oct. 8
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Oct. 10
CITY OF MERIDA..........Thursday, Oct. 15
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Oct. 22

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Oct. 10
CUBA..........Saturday, Oct. 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Oct. 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 13.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4.20 and 8.20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time-tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VRAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 1. 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1. 12:00 M.
Friday, 2d..........8:30 A. M.	Friday, 2d..........1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d.......2:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th..........1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th....12:00 M.	Tuesday, 6th..........4:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 7th. 2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th.........6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 8th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 9th..........7:00 A. M.
Friday, 9th......3:00 P. M.	

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.

Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.

Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS.) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON GOODMAN and ISRAEL STONE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order made in this proceeding, dated October 2, 1874, by Hon. Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, a second and third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of said Register, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1874, at one (1) o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, as amended. And further notice is hereby given that I have filed my final accounts and will apply to the court at the time and place above mentioned for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate.

JULIUS HYMES, Assignee,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.
A. BLUMENSTIEL, Attorney for Assignee.
No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW S. AMBLER, bankrupt.—No. 3,427.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of Andrew S. Ambler, the bankrupt above named, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, at the store of Park, Lynch & Co., on Strand street, in the City of Galveston, Texas, on the 24th day of October, 1874, certain debts, choses in action, and promissory notes, due from divers persons and firms to the estate in bankruptcy of said bankrupt, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of ten thousand five hundred and forty-eight 38-100 dollars, ($10,548 38,) and upward; particulars of which said debts and promissory notes may be had by applying to the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 77 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, or of J. B. Stubbs, Esq., Attorney at Law, No. 129 P. O. street, Galveston, Texas.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1874.
o7-law3wW* HENRY C. HOWELL, Assignee.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of September, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MATTHEW RILEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

NO. 4,891.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HEYMAN, SOLOMON HEYMAN, and ALEXANDER MACK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Referee.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Heyman, Solomon Heyman, and Alexander Mack, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of September, A. D. 1874.

THOMAS R. GREEN, Assignee,
a23-law3wW* No. 318 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN MESLER, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of EDWIN MESLER, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 29th day of September, A. D. 1874.
GEORGE B. EDDY, Assignee.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON
RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of October.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of October. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at A. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. [illegible] A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st.